ANNALS

OF THE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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First Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

Costa Rica-Nicaragua Situation

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL SECRETARIAT • PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARLOS DÁVILA, *Secretary General* WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary General*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts through its three technical organs: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first of these Councils functions at the Pan American Union and the other two meet, when convened by the Council of the Organization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permanent central organ and General Secretariat of the Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, at the First International Conference of American States, and this date is celebrated annually as Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at various International Conferences of American States, the Pan American Union has been expanding its inter-American cooperative activities in the economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technical and administrative offices are grouped in the following four Departments: Economic and Social Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; and Administrative Services. The Directors of the first three Departments serve as the Executive Secretaries of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, the Pan American Union also performs the following functions: advising the Council and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the extent of its ability, at the disposal of the government of the country where such a conference is to be held, the technical aid and personnel that such government requests; serving as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, the Specialized Conferences; serving as depository of the instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements; submitting to the Council an annual report on the activities of the Organization; and submitting to each Inter-American Conference a report on the work accomplished by the organs of the Organization since the previous Conference. The Secretary General participates with voice, but without vote, in the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, and the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maintenance of the Pan American Union through annual quotas assigned on bases determined by the Council of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

Editor: Fernando Hazera

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The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals.*

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[2] Resolutions 10/55 to 13/55 and 15/55 to 22/55, taken by this Council between May 12 and September 1, 1955. *See also* Resolution 14/55, on p. 206.

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w Members

CARLOS IZAGUIRRE, REPRESENTATIVE OF NDURAS.—Carlos Izaguirre, the newly-ointed Ambassador of Honduras and its presentative on the Council of the Organ-tion of American States, attended his t meeting of the Council on May 4, 1955, en he received a cordial welcome.

Ambassador Izaguirre was born in Yus-án, Honduras, on January 9, 1895, the of Vicente Izaguirre and Asunción Valla-es de Izaguirre. He received his elemen-y education in his native city and in 1910 ered the Escuela Normal de Varones en's Normal School) of Tegucigalpa, duating in 1914 as a professor in the field lementary education. During the ensuing rs, he served as assistant principal of the uela de Varones (School for Boys) in mayagüela, principal of the Escuela cturna de Artesanos (Night Trade School) he same city, principal of the Escuela de rones (School for Boys) in Juticalpa, and fessor at the Colegio "La Fraternidad", a ondary school in Juticalpa. In 1917, he s appointed superintendent of elementary ucation in the Departments of Valle and oluteca, and in 1919, delegate of the nistry of Education to the Department La Paz.

After devoting several years to private siness, Professor Izaguirre was elected to National Congress as deputy in 1923 and following year to the National Constitu-Assembly as deputy. Next he became vate secretary to the President of the public and then Governor and Comman-nt of the Department of Cortés. Starting 1925, he has held the following posts: vernor and Commandant of the Depart-nt of Tegucigalpa; Secretary of the Honduran Legation in Washington; Delegate to the Pan American Congress of Journalists in Washington (1926); Government Delegate to the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference (1929); Member of the Honduran Commission in the boundary dispute between Honduras and Guatemala (1930); and Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras in Washington (1933). In 1935, he was again elected to the National Congress as Deputy, and in 1936, to the National Constituent Assembly as Deputy. In 1937, he was appointed Secretary to the Honduras-Nicaragua Boundary Mediation Conferences; in 1938, Inspector General of Consulates of the Republic of Honduras; and, in 1945, acting Commandant of the port of Amapala.

He is a member of the following cultural organizations: Asociación de Escritores de Wáshington, D. C. (Writers' Association of Washington, D. C.), Asociación de Escritores del Uruguay (Association of Uruguayan Writers), Asociación de Hombres de Letras del Brazil (Association of Brazilian Men of Letters), Asociación de Escritores y Artistas Americanos de la Habana (Association of American Writers and Artists of Havana), Instituto de Cultura Americana de Buenos Aires (American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires), Pen Club de Honduras (Pen Club of Honduras), Academia Hondureña de la Lengua (Honduran Academy of the Language), Instituto Hondureño de Cultura Hispánica (Honduran Institute of Hispanic Culture), Academia Cultural Adriática de Milán (Adriatic Cultural Academy of Milan), Sociedad de Artes Plásticas (Plastic Arts Society), Comité por la Libertad de la Cultura (Committee for Cultural Liberty), and Sociedad de ex Alumnos de la Escuela Normal de Varones de Honduras (Alumni

Association of the Men's Normal School of Honduras).

He has been the founder or editor of various newspapers in Honduras, such as: *El Esfuerzo*, a weekly publication established in Juticalpa in 1917; *La Voz del Sur*, a weekly publication in Choluteca; *Alba Nueva*, a political publication, also in Choluteca; *El Marino*, a daily publication, and *El Debate*, a political publication, both in Puerto Cortés; and *La Voz de Trujillo*, a political publication.

He is the author of numerous writings, which have been widely commented on by the press of this Hemisphere and have been translated into several languages. These include *Inquietudes; Honduras y sus problemas de educación; Alturas y abismos; Readaptaciones y cambios; Desiertos y campiñas* (two editions); *Nieblas; Bajo el chubasco; Credo; Historia luminosa de Francisco Morazán; La voz de las sombras; Lo que tal vez soñó; Mensajes; Ideario político-administrativo del Partido Nacional*, and a translation into Spanish of Walter Lippman's *A Preface to Morals*. At the present time he has the following books in press: *Jesús, el Resurrecto; Cartas a Margarita;* and *Tetralogía lírica de la vida*, in four volumes entitled respectively: "Poema de la Aurora", "Poemas del Día", "Poemas del Crepúsculo", and "Poemas de la Noche".

Víctor Andrade, Representative of Bolivia.—At the meeting of May 5, 1955, the Council of the Organization of American States extended a cordial welcome to Víctor Andrade, Ambassador of Bolivia to the United States, who assumed the additional duties of Representative of Bolivia on that Council. Mr. Andrade enjoys great prestige in Washington diplomatic circles, since in addition to his present term of service as Ambassador of Bolivia to the United States, which began in 1952, he held the same post from 1944 to 1946.

The new Representative was born in La Paz on March 6, 1905, the son of Mar Andrade and María Usquiano de Andra He was educated in his native city and 1930 received a degree in political scie from the University of La Paz. He began career as a teacher at the same univers and in 1932 was appointed Assistant Se tary of Education. In 1935 and 1936, served as an officer in the Bolivian Ar during the Chaco War, and following t conflict devoted himself for two years private mining ventures. During the r several years he again took up a pu career, holding the following posts: Ch man of the Board of Directors of the So Security Agencies of Bolivia (1937–194 Minister of Labor and later Minister Foreign Affairs (1943–1944); and Amba dor to the United States Government (19 1946). Beginning with 1947, he was a Visi Professor of the New School for Social search of New York (1947–1949), and re sentative in Ecuador of the Internatio Basic Economy Corporation (1949–195

He has been a Bolivian delegate to following international meetings: Sec Labor Conference of American States M bers of the International Labour Organ tion (Havana, 1939), the Social Wel Conference (Lima, 1940), the Inter-Am can Conference on Social Security (Santia Chile, 1942), Conference of the Internatio Labour Organisation (Philadelphia, 19 Inter-American Conference on Problem War and Peace (Mexico City, 1945), United Nations Conference on Internati Organization (San Francisco, 1945), Tenth Inter-American Conference (Cara 1954), and the meeting commemorating tenth anniversary of the United Nati (San Francisco, 1955).

Ambassador Andrade is the author c text on applied arithmetic for use in secc ary schools. He has also published an es on social conditions in Bolivia, and a n on the Chaco War. He is married to Bla

món Tapia de Andrade, and has two ldren.

oaquín José Vallarino, Representa-E of panama.—At the meeting on May 1955, the Council of the Organization American States extended a cordial wel-ne to Dr. Joaquín José Vallarino, the vly-appointed Representative of Panama. The new Representative is also Ambassa- of Panama to the Government of the ited States and holds both positions for second time, his first appointment to the ts being from 1945 to 1948.

Dr. Vallarino was born in Panama City, nama, on October 24, 1889, the son of quín Vallarino Miró and Hilda Zachris- de Vallarino. He received his elementary ication in the Colegio de La Salle (La le School), in Panama City, attended high ool in New York City, and recived his helor's degree from Franklin and Mar-ll College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He n went on to the College of Medicine and rgery of the University of Pennsylvania, ere he obtained his doctor's degree in dicine and surgery in 1913. He interned at Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, l in 1914 was chief resident physician at Lying-In Hospital in that city. When returned to Panama in 1915, he was ointed resident surgeon of Santo Tomás spital, and held that post until 1920. m 1920 to 1936 he was radiologist at to Tomás Hospital, and from 1920 to present has been assistant surgeon and iologist at the Herrick Clinic and Panama spital.

n 1931, he began his public career as nister of the Interior and of Justice, and n 1931 to 1932 was Minister of Foreign airs. From 1932 to 1936 he was a mem- of the Grand Electoral Jury. During se years he was also a member of the ecutive Board of the National Bank of nama, and in 1933, Chairman of the rd of Directors of the Panama Coca Cola Bottling Company. In addition to his two terms as Ambassador in Washington, he has represented his country at many international congresses such as: the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which laid the foundations for the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1944); the International Monetary Conference, held in London in 1947; and the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, 1954). He also served as Governor for Panama on the Board of Governors of the International Bank and Fund, in 1946, and as Delegate from Panama to the World Health Organization in 1946.

Dr. Vallarino is a member of several scientific societies in various American countries. He is a member and has twice been president of the National Medical Association of Panama, first in 1933 and later in 1939. He has attended the following meetings: International Conference on Health Problems in Tropical America (Jamaica, 1924); Congress of the American College of Physicians (New Orleans, 1928); Special Meeting of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (London, 1928); American Congress of Radiology (Chicago, 1933); the Second, Third, and Fourth Central American Medical Congresses (1935, 1937, 1939); the First Inter-American Congress of Radiology (Buenos Aires, 1943); and the Fifth Inter-American Congress of Radiology (Washington, 1955).

Dr. Vallarino is the author of a work entitled *Lesiones del intestino grueso en casos de colitis amebiana* (Lesions of the large intestine in cases of amoebic colitis), which was given an award by the American Medical Association. Among other decorations he is the holder of the Order of Merit of Ecuador and the Order of Vasco Núñez de Balboa of Panama. In 1947, Franklin and Marshall College bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *Honoris Causa*.

Fernando Fournier, Representative

OF COSTA RICA.—On May 18, 1955, Ambassador Fernando Fournier, the new Representative of Costa Rica on the Council of the Organization of American States, was cordially welcomed when he attended his first regular meeting of the Council. He already enjoyed the sympathy and friendship of his new colleagues when he assumed his duties, inasmuch as he had served as a Special Representative on the Council from January to March, 1955.

Ambassador Fournier, who is also Ambassador to the United States, was Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica from November 1953 to April 1955, during which time he served as Acting Minister on three occasions. Among other positions, he has been a member of the Comisión de Nueve Abogados (Committee of Nine Attorneys) that drew up a Political Constitution for Costa Rica (1948); a Deputy to the National Constituent Assembly (1949); and a member of the Delegation of Costa Rica to the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (1950). He has also, since 1947, taught History of Law at the University of Costa Rica, and represented Costa Rica on the Executive Council of the Inter-American Bar Association.

He was born in San José, Costa Rica, on September 13, 1917, and received his law degree from the University of Costa Rica in 1940. Two years later he received his master of arts degree in law from Harvard University. He is married to Virginia Facio de Fournier.

ISMAEL JORGE SARAVIA, REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA.—The Council of the Organization of American States, at its meeting of August 2, 1955, welcomed Ambassador Ismael Jorge Saravia, the new Representative of the Republic of Argentina on this Council.

Dr. Saravia has held the following important administrative positions in his country: Under Secretary in the Ministry of Public Works; Director General of Juridical M ters in the State Bar Association of Arg tina; Legal Counselor, *ad honorem*, of Tribunal Nacional de Tasaciones para Bienes Adquiridos por Expropiación (natio court of appraisal of property acqui through expropriation); Secretary of Pul Works, Hygiene, and Security of the mu cipality of Buenos Aires; Legal Counselo the First National Conference of Minist of Public Works of Argentina; special ag of the Argentine Government for the p chase of the land necessary for the ful ment of the national public-works progra member of the National Committee Organization of Vacation Camps for Arg tine State Employees; and Special Rep sentative of the Municipality of Bue Aires on the National Committee on pr arations for commemorating the fifti Anniversary of the death of Presid Sarmiento. In recognition of his services, Government has presented him with a g medal.

The new Representative has writ special studies on international law economic policy and is the author of following works, now in press, on public l particularly administrative law: *El régi jurídico de la indemnización a los fines compensar equitativamente al propiet expropiado* (The Juridical System of Ind nification for Equitatively Compensat Owners Whose Property Has Been Expro ated), and *El catastro jurídico como contr ción al perfeccionamiento de los títulos propiedad en la Argentina* (The Juridi Census of Real Property as a Contribut to the Improvement of Property Titles Argentina). He is also preparing a book extradition as it concerns international and the domestic law of the Republic Argentina.

He is a charter member of the Inter tional Road Federation, represented Buenos Aires by the Asociación Argent

Carreteras (Argentine Highway Associa-
n), and he was a charter member of the
rst Conference of Lawyers held in Buenos
res. In 1953, he was sent to Bolivia by the
gentine Government to attend the opening
Bolivia's section of the Pan American
ghway. In January 1955, he was a member
the international mission that was sent to
livia to make changes in agreements re-
ing to highway and railway construction.

ection of Vice Chairman of the Council

In a cablegram dated January 11, 1955,
e Government of the Dominican Republic
ormed the Secretary General of the Organ-
tion of American States that Dr. Joaquín
Salazar had been appointed Ambassador,
presentative of that member country on
e Council of the Organization, replacing
. José Ramón Rodríguez.

Since Ambassador Rodríguez was Vice
airman of the Council and had been
cted to fill that post until November 1955,
withdrawal from the Council left the
e Chairmanship vacant and brought into
ect the provisions of Article 22 of the
gulations, which provides that in case the
ce of Vice Chairman becomes vacant
ring the first half of the one-year term, a
v election shall be held for the purpose of
ng the vacancy.

Pursuant to this provision, the Council,
the meeting of May 18, 1955, elected
. Love O. Léger, Ambassador, Repre-
tative of Haiti, to be Vice Chairman until
next regular elections for Chairman and
e Chairman, which will take place in
vember 1955.

cisions from May 4 to September 8, 955[1]

PUBLICATION OF THE FIRST TWO VOLUMES THE CUERVO DICTIONARY.—At the meet- of March 16, 1955, the Representative of Colombia, Dr. César Tulio Delgado, presented the Chairman of the Council of the Organization with two collections comprising the works of Rufino J. Cuervo and the first two volumes of Cuervo's *Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la lengua castellana.* One collection was intended for the Council and the other for the Pan American Union.

A number of Council members rose to express their appreciation, render tribute to the memory of the illustrious Colombian philologist, and congratulate both the Colombian Government and the Instituto Caro y Cuervo for the fine editorial work involved in these publications.

On May 5, the Council adopted the following resolution formally expressing appreciation and extending congratulations:

WHEREAS:

The Government of Colombia, through His Excellency César Tulio Delgado, its Representative on the Council of the Organization, presented to the Council at the meeting of March 16, 1955, two sets of the works of Rufino J. Cuervo and the first two volumes of the *Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la lengua castellana*; and

The philological studies of that eminent Colombian writer, by their enrichment of the common store of knowledge of the Spanish Language, which is one of the strongest ties binding the peoples of Hispanic origin living in our Hemisphere, are of tremendous importance and deserve to be continued within the framework of inter-American cooperation,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Colombia for the gift of the afore-mentioned works by the eminent Colombian philologist.

2. To record its appreciation of the valuable work that is being carried on by the Instituto Caro y Cuervo for the purpose of completing the Cuervo Dictionary.

COOPERATION WITH THE INSTITUTO CARO Y CUERVO.—On May 19, 1954, the Council of the Organization of American States referred to its Committee on the Cuervo Dictionary Resolution xx of the Tenth

[1] Other decisions taken by the Council may be found under respective organs of the Organization or of the Council.

Inter-American Conference, which recommends that the member states voluntarily send specialists in the philological and grammatical disciplines to the Instituto Caro y Cuervo, as professors or students, and that they seek to interest appropriate official and private institutions in participating in the maintenance and progress of the Institute. In the same resolution of the Tenth Conference, it is agreed that the Council of the Organization shall consider the possibility of requesting the said Institute to add to its name that of Andrés Bello and to carry forward the preparation of a dictionary of Americanisms.

The Committee on the Cuervo Dictionary considered various means for fulfilling the resolution of the Tenth Inter-American Conference and submitted the following observations and recommendations to the Council in a report[2] dated May 16, 1955:

At the meetings held by the Committee on the Cuervo Dictionary, consideration was given to the most practical method of establishing the inter-American fund for the continuation and publication of the Cuervo Dictionary, created by resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana. The decision of the committee was that the General Secretariat should address the member governments, requesting that they take steps to pay their respective quotas. To date, the Governments of Colombia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Argentina, in that order, have deposited their quotas in the Pan American Union. In compliance with the resolution approved by the Council on December 5, 1951, the General Secretariat is proceeding with negotiations for the appointment of two eminent philologists, who will work in cooperation with the Institute to complete the *Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la lengua castellana*.

Moreover, the committee has had an opportunity to learn, through the Delegation of Colombia, the views of the Instituto Caro y Cuervo with respect to Resolution xx of the Caracas Conference, views that can be summarized as follows:

1. The Institute notes with deep satisfaction the recognition of its activities as given Resolution xx of the Caracas Conferenc
2. The Institute views with approval the pr pect, from a Pan American standpoint, enlarging its cultural interests, research tivities, and technical staff by inviti professors and scholars from sister countr to participate in the activities of the orga zation, and undertaking the preparation the dictionary of Americanisms and otl works that will promote research and c tural exchange.
3. The Institute is prepared to conclude agreement with the Organization of Ame can States, pursuant to Article 53 of Charter, to make specific the area of coope tion between the two organizations in c formity with the recommendations of Caracas resolution.
4. To handle the details of cooperation matters of Pan American interest, a comm tee, department, or division, bearing name of Andrés Bello should be organized the Institute, thus complying with the p tinent recommendation of the Caracas C ference.

After carefully studying the various aspects the matter, the committee believes that st should be taken to conclude an agreement betw the Organization and the Instituto Caro y Cuer in fulfillment of Resolution xx of the Cara Conference. In concluding such an agreeme the committee feels that the points presented this report and any others that are regarded supplementary should be covered. The mat should be studied by the appropriate committe the Council.

On the basis of the foregoing facts, Committee on the Cuervo Dictionary su mitted the following draft resolution, wh was approved by the Council at its meet of May 18, 1955:

The Council of the Organization of Ameri States

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Committee on Inter-Am can Organizations to undertake a study of bases for an agreement between the Organizatio American States and the Instituto Caro y Cue as provided in Article 53 (*d*) of the Charter, in or to comply with Resolution xx of the Tenth In American Conference.

2. To record its satisfaction at the pract

[2] Document C-i-279-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, May 18, 1955.

easures taken to continue the *Diccionario de onstrucción y régimen de la lengua castellana*, by ufino José Cuervo.

3. To request the member states concerned that ave not deposited in the Pan American Union heir quotas for the inter-American fund created y the Havana Conference, to do so as soon as ossible.

Appropriations for Extraordinary Expenditures.—On May 18, 1955, the Council, after considering a report and draft esolution submitted by the Finance Committee,[3] authorized the Secretary General f the Organization to withdraw from the Working Capital Fund of the Pan American nion the sum of $15,826.40, to be used in eimbursing the Union for various extraordinary expenditures made in connection ith the controversies that arose between uatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, toard the middle of 1954, and between Costa ica and Nicaragua, early in 1955.

The report and draft resolution that were pproved read as follows:

Report

The Secretary General of the Organization has formed the Finance Committee that during the rrent fiscal year expenditures in the amount of 5,826.40 to meet extraordinary situations have en made. This amount was spent for the following purposes: expenditures of the Inter-American eace Committee in the situation involving Guamala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, $752.40; and exnditures connected with the situation that arose tween Costa Rica and Nicaragua, $15,074.00. he Secretary General requests that he be given e necessary authority to withdraw $15,826.40 om the Working Capital Fund to meet these exnditures.

Pursuant to Article 57 of the Regulations of the n American Union, the Working Capital Fund ay be utilized for the following purposes:

b) To finance extraordinary expenses, as the Council directs. The Fund shall be reimbursed for amounts withdrawn for this purpose by the inclusion of an equivalent item in the budget for the following year.

c) For such other purposes as the Council directs, always provided that the reimbursement of such funds is assured.

Before utilizing the Working Capital Fund in the instances contemplated in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*), the Committee on Finances shall review the status of the Fund to determine whether it is in a position to permit the proposed advance.

The General Secretariat has reported on the status of the Working Capital Fund to the committee, and the latter feels that the Fund is in a position to permit the withdrawal of the aforesaid amount.

Draft Resolution

The Council of the Organization of American States,

Having seen:

The report of the Finance Committee on the request of the Secretary General to withdraw funds from the Working Capital Fund to meet extraordinary expenditures,

Resolves:

To authorize the Secretary General to withdraw from the Working Capital Fund the amount of $15,826.40 to meet the expenditures of the Inter-American Peace Committee in the case of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and those made to date by the Council of the Organization acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, and by its Investigating Committee, in the case involving Costa Rica and Nicaragua, expenditures made by the Pan American Union.

General Policy of the Council regarding Representation at International Meetings.—By resolution approved on June 22, 1955, the Council adopted the general policy, effective immediately, of not sending representatives to international meetings and conferences.

This decision was based on the following report[4] of the General Committee:

At the meeting of May 6, 1953, the Council of the Organization took note of the report of the Committee on Inter-American Organizations relative to the procedure for considering invitations that this Council receives requesting it to be represented at international meetings and conferences.

The present procedure, which provides for direct transmittal of invitations to the General

[3] Document C-i-278-E, Pan American Union, May 18, 1955.

[4] Document C-i-281-E (Rev. 4), Pan American Union, June 22, 1955.

Committee so that it can consider the character and nature of the meetings, and submit a report to the Council with such recommendations as it deems proper, was approved by virtue of that report.

Because of the procedural nature of the decision, the basic problem was not considered, but at the time the Council approved the report the criterion was adopted of limiting representation to exceptional cases such as those involving considerations of a protocolary nature.

However, the experience of the General Committee has shown that it is a difficult and delicate matter to establish such distinctions among meetings as would enable the committee to recommend to the Council whether or not it should be represented.

As this problem has arisen every time that the General Committee has had to apply the present procedure, it is generally agreed that it would be desirable for the Council to reconsider the entire question.

Because of the representative and collective nature of the Council, the decision as to whether it should be represented at a meeting, albeit merely by observers, is an even more difficult and delicate matter than that of establishing distinctions between meetings. It is practically impossible for a Representative of a particular government on the Council to be able to represent the Council as a body or to represent its members as a whole at an international meeting or conference. It must also be remembered in this respect that the member governments of the Organization are represented at inter-American meetings and conferences by delegates who are given direct and precise instructions with respect to the topics to be considered.

The decisions of the Council and its policies on matters within its jurisdiction are, on the other hand, known to the governments, the organs of the OAS, and the general public. Thus it does not appear justifiable from this viewpoint for the Council to appoint a Representative to explain its decisions and policies to an international conference.

Most of the communications received by the Council inviting it to be represented at international conferences are the result of agreements concluded between the Council of the Organization and international agencies. These agreements do not categorically state that the Council shall participate in meetings; they simply provide for the extension of invitations to it, or recognize the right of the Council to be represented at such meetings. The replies to invitations to these mee ings would only indicate that the policy the Cou cil decides to follow in this matter is being carri out.

Should existing agreements be revised or oth agreements be signed in the future, it is reco mended that this policy be kept in mind.

The Pan American Union usually sends techn cal experts to the conferences and meetings de ing with subjects relating to its work progra These representatives furnish the meetings wi all the data and background material that t General Secretariat has available on the topics the agenda, including pertinent decisions of t Council and its technical organs, and they usual collaborate in the organization and holding such meetings.

The Pan American Union has always given, a will continue to give, due attention to those inte national meetings at which subjects are discuss that are of interest to the Organization of Ame can States, and in this way it is better able to pe form its duties as a technical secretariat.

From the preceding considerations it can concluded that it is desirable to establish t general policy that the Council should not se representatives to international meetings a conferences; it can also be concluded that the considerations apply with equal validity to t organs of the Council.

The text of the Council's resolution f lows.

The Council of the Organization of Americ States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report on the policy to be followed w respect to communications received by the Cou inviting it to be represented at internatio meetings, submitted by the General Committ and

CONSIDERING:

The difficulties inherent in providing for su representation,

RESOLVES:

1. To state that the Council is adopting general policy of not sending representatives international meetings and conferences.

2. To authorize the Chairman of the Coun in replying to communications received by Council inviting it to be represented at int tional meetings and conferences, to follow general policy set forth in paragraph 1 of this re lution.

3. To revoke any prior measure taken by the ıncil that is in conflict with this resolution.
4. To recommend this general policy to its hnical organs: the Inter-American Economic l Social Council, the Inter-American Council urists, and the Inter-American Cultural Coun-[5]

PRELIMINARY DRAFT STATUTES OF THE TER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE.—Res-tion CII of the Tenth Inter-American nference requested the Council of the ganization to prepare as soon as possible ew set of statutes for the Inter-American ace Committee, based on the draft pre-ed by the Committee and submitted to Conference, and taking also into consid-tion the various amendments and ob-vations submitted by the governments to Conference, as well as any that their presentatives might submit when the ıncil discussed this matter. The resolu-n also provided that the draft statutes be portunely submitted to the governments r to their final approval by the Council.
At the meeting of May 19, 1954, the Coun-established a special Committee on idical-Political Matters, to which it re-ed those resolutions of the Tenth Inter-erican Conference dealing with matters ntially of a juridical-political nature, luding Resolution CII.
n the course of 33 meetings held between e 7, 1954, and July 22, 1955, the special mittee made an exhaustive and detailed dy of all the background material out-d in Resolution CII, namely: the draft mitted to the Tenth Conference by the ce Committee, the present Statutes of t Committee, the observations and sug-ions presented in writing by the Govern-nts of Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, El vador, Mexico, and the United States, those made orally by the members of special committee during its discussions.
n July 22, 1955, the special committee finished preparing its preliminary draft of the new statutes and also concluded its report[6] to the Council, containing the following comments:

The preliminary draft statutes attached to this report are the result of the committee's attempt to find formulas acceptable to all members or, when that did not seem possible, to the majority of them. It does not necessarily represent the point of view of any government in particular with respect to its various articles, nor is it indicative of the views of members of the committee. Because of this, and considering the fact that the governments will have an opportunity to express their opinions on all aspects of the Statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee, the views upheld by their Representatives during discussions at committee meetings are not presented in this report.

However, in addition to the points covered in the attached preliminary draft, which are all of a substantive nature and limited exclusively to specific questions relative to the competence, membership, and procedure of the Inter-American Peace Committee, several Representatives suggested that consideration should be given to the juridical form of the statutes. The committee considered the suggestion that the statutes should be in the form of a convention, but a majority vote in favor of the suggestion could not be obtained. When that vote was taken, nine of the 14 members of the committee were present at the meeting: three voted in favor of the convention form; five voted against; and one abstained. The statements made by the Representatives who supported the view that these statutes be in the form of a convention are attached to this report.

The Council considered this report at the meeting of August 5, 1955, and adopted the following resolution:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

CONSIDERING:

The provision for the preparation of the statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee in Resolution CII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference; and

The report on the preliminary draft statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee, submitted by the Committee on Juridical-Political

[5] See Resolution 22/55 of the Inter-American Economic and l Council, on page 190.

[6] Document C-i-283-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, August 5, 1955.

Matters Entrusted to the Council by the Tenth Inter-American Conference,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Representatives on the Council to transmit to their respective governments the report of the above-mentioned committee and the preliminary draft statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee, so that their observations on all aspects thereof may reach the Council prior to November 1, 1955.

2. To request the Committee on Juridical-Political Matters to prepare, in the light of the observations of the governments, the text of the statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee that will in due course be submitted to the Council for final approval.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CORDELL HULL.—On learning of the death of the Honorable Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State of the United States, the Council of the Organization adopted the following resolutions at a special meeting held on July 25, 1955:

I

WHEREAS:

The Council has learned, with deep regret, of the passing, on July 23, of the Honorable Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State of the United States of America;

The work of that eminent statesman in behalf of mankind in international affairs and, very especially, in behalf of the peace and the solidarity of the American republics and the progress of the institutions governing the relations between the peoples of our Hemisphere, gives the name of Cordell Hull a preeminent place in the history of Pan Americanism, inasmuch as he helped, by his efforts, lay the foundations of the present Organization of American States; and

As Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union from 1933 to 1944, he always maintained a keen interest in inter-American affairs, promoting and applying the Good Neighbor Policy, the liberalization of trade, the principl nonintervention, and the procedures of in American consultation,

The Council of the Organization of Ameri States

RESOLVES:

1. To observe one minute of silence in mem of that illustrious citizen of the Americas.

2. To send a wreath, in the name of the Cou and to request its members to attend the fun services for the former Secretary of State.

3. To entrust to the Pan American Union preparation of a publication that will set f the contribution of Cordell Hull to the Amer and extol the lofty thought that inspired international doctrines and his work for pe which won for him the respect and the esteer all peoples throughout the world.

II

In view of the motion presented by the Del tion of the Dominican Republic, "to provide placing in this building, seat of the Organiza of American States, a permanent memorial the outstanding statesman Cordell Hull",

The Council of the Organization of Ameri States

RESOLVES:

To refer the aforesaid motion to a special c mittee of the Council, the committee to be c posed of five members appointed by the Chairm and to be responsible for submitting to the Co cil, in due course, appropriate recommendat for carrying out this proposal.

Protocolary Meetings

The Council held a protocolary meet on June 11, 1955, in honor of His Excelle Dr. Santiago I. Rompani, Minister of F eign Affairs of Uruguay. The texts of speeches delivered by the Chairman of Council, Dr. José A. Mora, and by Foreign Minister of Uruguay appear in minutes of that meeting.

Organs of the Council

nter-American Economic and Social Coun-cil[1]

NEW CHAIRMAN.—At its meeting No. 221, eld on June 20, 1955, the Inter-American conomic and Social Council considered the llowing note from Dr. César A. Bunge, epresentative of Argentina, in which he ubmitted his resignation as Chairman of the ouncil:

June 16, 1955

Y DEAR MR. VICE CHAIRMAN:

I hereby have the honor to submit to the Inter-merican Economic and Social Council, through our good offices, my resignation from the Chair-anship of the Council, to which my colleagues so nerously elected me. This decision is prompted reasons of a personal nature.

In submitting this matter to the Council for nsideration, I take special pleasure in availing yself of the opportunity to express my apprecia-on for the many courtesies I have received.

Accept, my dear Mr. Vice Chairman, the re-wed assurances of my highest consideration and teem.

(*s*) CÉSAR A. BUNGE

S EXCELLENCY
ARMANDO C. AMADOR,
Vice Chairman,
Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Bunge's resignation was accepted the Council, and, in accordance with e Regulations, the Vice Chairman, Dr. mando C. Amador, Representative of exico, automatically succeeded to the airmanship until the close of the term which Dr. Bunge had been elected. rsuant to the new Statutes of the Coun-,[2] approved by the Council of the Organ-tion of American States at its meetings of August 2 and 3, 1955, the next regular elections for Chairman and Vice Chairman will take place at the Special Annual Meeting to be held during September and October, 1955.

NEW STATUTES OF THE COUNCIL.—The previous number of *Annals*[3] contains an account of the activities undertaken by the Council of the Organization and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for the purpose of implementing Resolution LXXXVI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, which recommends a revision of the Statutes of I-A ECOSOC "in order to give that body greater flexibility and effectiveness in carrying out its work."

The revision of the current Statutes, approved by the Council of the Organization on May 3, 1950, was first undertaken by the Committee on Organs of the Council, which prepared a Preliminary Draft of the revised Statutes and transmitted the draft to the Economic and Social Council for its opinion. On March 24, 1955, I-A ECOSOC considered a report of its Executive Committee summarizing the committee's points of view on the draft, and agreed to transmit the report to the Council of the Organization "as an expression of the opinion of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council with respect to the Preliminary Draft Statutes".

The Committee on Organs of the Council of the OAS, taking into account the opinion of I-A ECOSOC, prepared the definitive Draft Statutes, which were transmitted to the member states in accordance with the following resolution adopted on May 18, 1955:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

[1] Resolutions 10/55 to 13/55, and 15/55 to 22/55, taken by this ncil between May 12 and September 1, 1955. *See also* Res-ion 14/55, on pp. 206-207.

[2] *See* pp. 172-75.

[3] Pages 94-95.

HAVING SEEN:

The report on the Draft Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, submitted by the Committee on Organs of the Council,[4]

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Representatives on the Council of the Organization to consult their respective governments on the Draft Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, prepared by the Committee on Organs of the Council in consultation with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

2. To make its decision on the Draft Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at a special meeting of the Council of the Organization to be held 60 days after the date of the present resolution.

As a final stage in the preparation of the new Statutes, the Council of the Organization considered the Draft Statutes in the light of the observations received from the governments, and adopted the text, with various changes, at its meetings of August 2 and 3, 1955.

The text of the new Statutes is given below.[5]

DEFINITION AND PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council is the organ of the Council of the Organization of American States whose principal purpose is to promote the economic and social well-being of the American states, through effective cooperation among them.

ARTICLE 2. To accomplish that purpose the Council shall:

a) Propose the means by which the American states may cooperate among themselves to carry out studies and to formulate and execute plans directed toward the best utilization of their natural resources; toward their agricultural, industrial, and commercial development; toward improving their social services; and, in general, toward the raising of the standard of living of their peoples;

b) Propose the means by which the American states may cooperate among themselves to provide technical assistance;

c) Act as coordinating agency for all offici inter-American economic and social activ ties;

d) Suggest to the Council of the Organizatio the advisability of holding specialized co ferences on economic and social matter and

e) Carry on any other activities entrusted t it by the Inter-American Conference, th Meeting of Consultation of Ministers Foreign Affairs, or the Council of the O ganization.

ARTICLE 3. The Inter-American Economic an Social Council shall also exercise the functio entrusted to it by agreements and conventions force on the date of adoption of these Statutes those signed and put into effect later.

ARTICLE 4. The Inter-American Economic an Social Council shall, as far as possible, render the American states such technical services as th latter request, making the necessary arrangemen therefor, and advise the Council of the Organiz tion on matters within its jurisdiction. The r quests of the governments shall be considered relation to the work program that the Council to develop and the facilities at its disposal.

JURISDICTION

ARTICLE 5. The Inter-American Economic an Social Council has technical autonomy within th limits of the Charter of the Organization of Amer can States, but its decisions may not encroa upon the sphere of action of the Council of th Organization.

ARTICLE 6. The Inter-American Economic an Social Council may, in agreement with the Coun of the Organization, establish and maintain co operative relations with the corresponding orga of the United Nations, with national and intern tional agencies, and with nongovernmental n tional or international organizations that functi within its sphere of action.

ARTICLE 7. In matters within its jurisdictio the Inter-American Economic and Social Coun may submit recommendations to the governmen through their representatives on that Council, a it shall report to the Council of the Organizati thereon.

ARTICLE 8. The Inter-American Economic a Social Council shall submit to the Council of t Organization an annual report and such spec reports on the status of its activities as it deer advisable, and it may consult the latter Coun thereon whenever the nature of the matter so r quires. The Council shall receive and consid

[4] Document C-i-275-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, May 18, 1955.

[5] The previous Statutes may be found in *Annals*, Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 155–57.

ny observations made by the Council of the Organization of American States with respect to uch reports and to other matters within the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Membership

Article 9. As provided in Article 65 of the Charter, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council is composed of one technical delegate of each member state of the Organization, especially appointed by his government.

Article 10. Each government may appoint alternate delegates and, also, such counselors and advisers as it sees fit to designate.

Article 11. Each government shall notify the Secretary General of the Organization of the composition of its delegation to the Council, for this purpose giving the names of the delegate, the alternate delegates, the counselors, and the advisers.

Article 12. The costs incident to the delegations of the member states to the Council shall be borne by the respective governments.

Presiding Officers

Article 13. The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year and may not be re-elected to their respective positions for the term immediately following. The election shall be held in accordance with the procedure established in the Regulations.

Article 14. The right to represent the Council is vested in its presiding officer, by right of office and within the powers granted him by these Statutes. It is also incumbent upon the presiding officer to represent the Council, whenever the latter so decides, in such instances as it is necessary.

Meetings

Article 15. The Council shall hold a special annual meeting, regular meetings, and extraordinary meetings.

Article 16. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall hold its meetings and function in the place where the Pan American Union has its seat, but it may meet in any city in the American countries by decision of a majority of the member states taken by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in agreement with the Council of the Organization.

Article 17. An absolute majority of the representatives constitutes a quorum.

Regular Meetings

Article 18. The Council shall hold regular meetings:

a) When the presiding officer or the Executive Committee of the Council deems it advisable; or

b) When any committee of the Council or any member state so requests.

Extraordinary Meetings

Article 19. The Council shall hold extraordinary meetings when so determined by the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the Council of the Organization. In special circumstances the importance of which justifies such action, and at the request of one or more governments, the Council may, by an absolute majority vote, convoke extraordinary meetings. Such meetings may be held with the attendance of ministers in the economic or social fields, in accordance with the will of the governments expressed through the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Organization.

Article 20. In order to consider preferentially the results obtained through the programs of economic development, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall hold, periodically, extraordinary meetings with the attendance of Ministers of Finance or Economy, in accordance with the will of the governments expressed through the Council of the Organization.

Special Annual Meetings

Article 21. At the special annual meeting the Council shall devote itself chiefly to the following tasks:

a) Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Council for the following year;

b) Decision as to the membership of the standing committees of the Council for the following year, pursuant to Article 27 of these Statutes;

c) Analysis of the result of the work it has accomplished during the preceding fiscal year and formulation of the conclusions that it considers advisable;

d) Determination of its work program for the ensuing fiscal year;

e) Consideration of those parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union that have to do with the work program agreed upon, and drafting of the observations that it considers advisable to present to the Council of the Organization of American States;

f) Review and orientation of the activities,

and decision as to the programs of technical cooperation of the Organization of American States;

g) Examination of the annual reports and other documents presented by Inter-American Specialized Conferences and Organizations dealing with matters within its jurisdiction; and

h) Action on any other matters considered of interest.

Consultation Procedure

Article 22. If the economy of an American state is affected by serious conditions that cannot be satisfactorily remedied by its own unaided effort, such state may place its economic problems before the Council, to seek through consultation the most appropriate solution for such problems.

Article 23. Any government wishing to utilize the consultation procedure referred to in the foregoing article shall address the Chairman of the Council, setting forth in as detailed and concrete a way as possible the matters it wishes to submit to consultation.

Article 24. In a case covered by the foregoing article, the Chairman shall notify the governments through their representatives on the Economic and Social Council, and shall proceed to convoke the Council in order to determine the most effective form the consultation should take. In each instance, those governments of the member states having a special interest in the consultation shall be heard.

Voting

Article 25. The decisions of the Council shall be taken by an absolute majority of its members, except in cases for which these Statutes specify other kinds of a majority.

Article 26. In the case of decisions that are adopted by virtue of the provisions of Articles 21(*e*) and 43 of these Statutes, the affirmative vote of two thirds of the members of the Council shall be necessary.

Standing Committees

Article 27. The work of the Council shall be distributed among standing committees, through which continued action will be taken on all economic and social matters within the jurisdiction of the Council.

Article 28. The Council shall have an Executive Committee—permanent in character—composed of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Council, the chairmen and the rapporteurs of the standing committees, and another memb appointed by the Council.

Article 29. The Executive Committee has, addition to the other functions set forth in the Statutes and in the Regulations of the Counc that of coordinating and orienting the work of t other committees and presenting to them for stuc and decision, while the Council is in recess, a matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Article 30. The standing committees are r sponsible for the work relating to the princip phases of the policy of inter-American econom and social cooperation, and, in the matters e trusted to them, will give prior consideratio on a continuing basis, to the following activitie

a) Maintaining, on a current basis, the fulle possible information on matters pertainir to their respective fields, for the purpo of periodically transmitting such inform tion to the governments of the memb states of the Organization;

b) Undertaking such research as they consid appropriate or is entrusted to them by th Council, on its own initiative or at the r quest of any member state of the Organiz tion or any organ or specialized agenc thereof;

c) Analyzing systematically the economic an social phenomena and trends of the Hem sphere or those that may cause reperc sions thereon, and present to the Counc such studies, observations, and recommer dations as are deemed necessary or sui able; and

d) Suggesting to the Council the promotio of any measures that will tend to improv the economic and social well-being of th American countries.

Article 31. At meetings of standing commit tees, the presence of an absolute majority of th members shall constitute a quorum, and decision shall be taken by an affirmative vote of the ma jority of the members present.

Article 32. Any representative on the Counci who is not a member of a standing committee shall have the right to participate in its discussions wit voice but without vote.

Special Committees

Article 33. The Council shall establish such special committees to study matters within its jurisdiction as the Inter-American Conference the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers o Foreign Affairs, or the Council of the Organization determines, and it may establish on its own initia

tive such of these committees as it deems necessary, in which case it shall define their tasks and duration.

ARTICLE 34. The Council may also establish, in agreement with the Council of the Organization, special committees within its sphere of activity when an Inter-American Specialized Conference so recommends.

ARTICLE 35. In designating the members of special committees, the Chairman of the Council should give preferential attention to specific requests of member states directly concerned with the topics for whose study such committees were established.

ARTICLE 36. Any representative on the Council who is not a member of a standing or a special committee may request the Chairman of the Council to appoint him to such committee, to enable him to participate with voice and with vote in the consideration of particular topics. Membership on such a committee should be requested in writing before the consideration of such topics is begun.

ARTICLE 37. The presence of an absolute majority of the members shall constitute a quorum at meetings of the special committees, and decisions shall be taken by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members present.

ARTICLE 38. Any representative on the Council who is not a member of a special committee shall have the right to participate in its discussions with voice but without vote.

ARTICLE 39. Committees established by Inter-American Specialized Conferences to work in the sphere of activity of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council may be attached to the aforesaid Council for purposes of coordination, as set forth in Article 64(*b*) of the Charter of the Organization, with the approval of the Council of the Organization. The responsibilities, functions, and composition of the aforesaid committees shall be those determined by the respective Inter-American Specialized Conferences and approved by the Council of the Organization in consultation with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 40. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union shall be the Secretariat of the Council.

ARTICLE 41. The Director of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union shall be the Executive Secretary of the Council.

BUDGET

ARTICLE 42. The expenses of the Council shall form part of the budget of the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE 43. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall duly advise the Council of the Organization with respect to such parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union as relate to the activities of the first-mentioned Council.

ARTICLE 44. For the purposes of Article 43 above, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall in due course appoint the representatives who are to present its observations to the Council of the Organization.

ARTICLE 45. Before finally approving any project that is not included in the work program, the Council shall bear in mind its financial implications as estimated by the General Secretariat and, in case additional funds are needed, submit a request for them to the Council of the Organization.

REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 46. The Council shall issue its own Regulations.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE 47. These Statutes may be amended only by the Council of the Organization, as provided in Article 62 of the Charter.

DATES FOR THE SPECIAL ANNUAL MEETING OF 1955.—The new Statutes[6] of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council provide, under Article 15, that the Council shall hold special annual meetings, in addition to regular and extraordinary meetings. Article 21 of the Statutes lists the main tasks to which the Council should devote its attention at special annual meetings, such as the election of Chairman and Vice Chairman, the appointment of standing committees, the analysis of work accomplished, the determination of its work program for the ensuing fiscal year, consideration of the budget estimates having to do with the work program, and the approval of the Program of Technical Cooperation for the forthcoming calendar year.

[6] *See* pp. 172–75.

At its meeting of August 23, 1955, the Council approved a proposal put forth by the Chairman, that the Special Annual Meeting of 1955 be divided into two parts, the first of which would commence on Monday, September 19, 1955, and the second on Monday, October 17. In accordance with this proposal, Part I will be devoted to a review of the work carried out during the year 1954–55 and to approval of the work program for the fiscal year 1955–56. Part II is to be devoted to all other matters that should be considered at the Annual Meeting.

Both parts will be held in the Pan American Union, which is the headquarters of the Council.

INSTALLATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BANANAS.—Resolution 33/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council provided for the establishment, within the Council, of a Special Committee on Bananas, whose duties would be as follows:

1) To serve as a medium for the exhange of information on bananas between governments;

2) To centralize statistics on world production and consumption of bananas;

3) To send monthly reports to the Council on its activities, and publish an information and statistical bulletin;

4) To take the measures it considers appropriate for studying and dealing with banana problems, including consultations among the member governments; and

5) To study the possibility of creating a Banana Technical Center, for the purpose of investigating the factors that influence the production of and trade in this product, and to prepare a program for the organization and financing of such a center.

The resolution further provides that "if the Special Committee on Bananas should decide that it is necessary to adopt broader measures of inter-American cooperation, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council shall recommend to the Council of the Organization of American States that it call an Inter-American Banana Conference, to be held in Quito on a date to be mutually agreed upon." The committee should determine the advisability of such measures within a period of not more than six months from the inauguration of its activities.

The Special Committee on Bananas was formally installed at a special meeting of the Economic and Social Council held at the Pan American Union on September 1, 1955. Until that time, the following countries had indicated a desire to be members of the Committee: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States.

FINAL ACT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES.—After the permanent Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses had been approved by the Council of the Organization of American States on December 15, 1954,[7] and the convocation sent by the Secretariat to the countries that are members of the Permanent Executive Committee, the First Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee was held at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., from June 20 through 24, 1955. It was attended by delegates representing Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and the United States. Observers of national and international entities, both public and private, were also present. . . .

On June 20, at 10:30 A.M., in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union, the formal opening session took place. Addresses were delivered on that occasion by Mr. Armando C. Amador, Chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; Dr. José A. Mora, Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States; Mr. Leo Dolan, Director of the Government Tourist Office of Canada and Presi-

[7] *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 328.

nt of the First Inter-American Travel ongress; Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of ommerce of the United States; and, on be-lf of the members of the Permanent Execu-ve Committee, Mr. Eduardo Dibós, Repre-ntative of Peru on the Committee and resident of the Fourth Inter-American ravel Congress. The session was presided ver by Mr. Armando C. Amador. As the presentative of the Inter-American Eco-omic and Social Council, he declared the eeting opened. At the close of the session, Ir. Amador declared the Permanent Execu-ve Committee of the Inter-American ravel Congresses formally installed. In ad-tion to the delegates and observers, others resent were members of the Council of the rganization of American States; Dr. Villiam Manger, the Assistant Secretary eneral; members of the Inter-American conomic and Social Council, diplomatic epresentatives of the American countries; igh officials of the Departments of State nd of Commerce; and outstanding in-ividuals connected with travel. . . .

The Permanent Executive Committee eld three regular sessions, which took place n Monday, June 20, Tuesday, June 21, and Vednesday, June 22. . . .

At the first session, Mr. Eduardo Dibós as elected Chairman of the Committee; in residing, he was assisted by Mr. Francisco . Hernández, the Permanent Secretary. At his session, the Committee approved the raft agenda . . ., with certain suggested hanges, and also the report of the Perma-ent Secretariat, which describes the work arried out for the purpose of obtaining pproval of the permanent Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Con-resses and includes a list of documents hat were being made available to the Com-nittee. . . . At the same session, a working roup, composed of the Delegates of Mexico, he United States, and Peru, Messrs. Gus-avo Ortiz Hernán, H. H. Kelly, and Ri-cardo Palma, respectively, was established for the purpose of preparing a draft recommendation on the membership and work plans of the Technical Committees. Also at this meeting, Mr. Fritz Leer, the Delegate of Costa Rica, informed the Committee that his Government had selected the date of the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress. It is to be held in San José, Costa Rica, April 14–21, 1956.

At the second session the afore-mentioned working group was requested to plan the action that the Committee should take with respect to the resolutions of the Inter-American Travel Congresses and mention was made of the technical-assistance and technical-cooperation programs.

The third session was devoted to consideration of the report presented by the working group, which was unanimously approved.

A special meeting with representatives of private industry was held on the afternoon of June 22, between the second and third sessions of the Committee. This was also attended by Dr. Carlos Dávila, Secretary General of the Organization of American States. The representatives of private industry presented interesting statements and documents to the Committee. Minutes of the meeting and the afore-mentioned documents will appear in a separate publication.

The program included social events, for which the Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation. Among those that should be mentioned are the reception offered by the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States at the close of the formal opening session; the luncheons given by the United States Department of State and the National Association of Travel Organizations, on Monday, June 20, and Wednesday, June 22, respectively; and the dinners given by the International Road Federation and by His Excellency Dr. Juan Bautista de Lavalle, Ambassador of Peru to the Organization of American States, on

Wednesday, June 22 and Thursday, June 23, respectively. At the luncheon given by the National Association of Travel Organizations, which is composed of the agencies concerned with the promotion of tourist travel that have been set up in the Federal Government, in the states, and in certain cities, and of representatives of various organizations in private industry, Mr. Gustavo Ortíz Hernán, Representative of Mexico, spoke on behalf of the Permanent Executive Committee. The record should also include mention of the invitation extended to the Committee during the meeting held on Wednesday morning, June 22, to make a courtesy visit to the Travel Advisory Committee of the United States Department of Commerce, a visit that was made by the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary.

On Friday, June 24, the closing session, attended by Dr. Carlos Dávila, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, and other high officials of that international institution, was held in the Council Room of the Organization of American States.

In the course of the regular sessions, and as a result of the discussions therein, the following resolutions and votes were approved:

I

DECLARATION OF LIMA ON THE PRINCIPLES OF TOURIST TRAVEL

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To entrust to a Work Group, composed of the Chairman, the Permanent Secretary, and the Delegate of Peru, the preparation of the draft Declaration on the Principles of Inter-American Tourism, referred to in Resolution I of the Fourth Congress under the name of the "Declaration of Lima", which is to be submitted to the Second Meeting of the Committee.

2. To request the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary to consult the competent organizations in the various countries before the aforesaid draft is prepared, so as to obtain their opinion with respect to the topics that should, in their judgment, be the subject matter of the Declaration.

II

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To call the attention of all the governments of the American states to the project for technical assistance and cooperation prepared by the Government of the United States for development in various countries in accordance with the resolution on tourism adopted by the Ministers of Finance or Economy of the American States (Brazil, 1954).

2. To express its appreciation to the Government of the United States for the aforesaid project.

3. To express its keen interest in the experiments that will be made when the said project is carried out.

4. To consider the desirability of extending the project after the results of its application are known.

5. For the implementation of the preceding paragraph, to set up a Work Group, composed of the Delegates of the United States and of Mexico, to prepare with the aid of the Permanent Secretariat, a proposal for broader technical assistance and cooperation, either by extending the bilateral agreements necessary for the project referred to in the four preceding paragraphs or under the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States, bearing in mind the funds available to the latter. The proposal shall be submitted for consideration to the Committee at its Second Meeting, with a view to its submittal to the Sixth Congress.

6. To entrust to the same Work Group the study of present possibilities for technical assistance and cooperation by means of bilateral or multilateral treaties between various countries.

III

CONVENTIONS ON AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To address the governments of the American states, with the exception of those of the United States and of Cuba, which have already taken action on the matter, requesting them:

a) To ratify or adhere to the international

Convention on Road Traffic (Geneva, 1949);

b) To establish a distinctive symbol for vehicles registered in their respective countries and take the necessary measures so that the documents specified in the said Convention will be issued within their territories; and

c) To give careful study to the Minimum Uniform Regulations recommended for the issuance of drivers' permits, prepared by the group of experts of the Transport and Communications Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, with a view to adopting them in their national legislation and regulations.

2. To address the Governments of Bolivia, Cuba, Uruguay, and Venezuela, requesting the first three Governments to ratify the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic (Washington, 1943) and the last-named Government to sign and ratify it.

3. To address the governments of the American States, requesting those that have not done so to take measures to have the documents mentioned in the aforesaid Inter-American Convention issued in their respective territories.

4. To request the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary to take the necessary steps so that the governments of the American states that have not yet done so will recognize the customs pass issued by the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs as a permit for the temporary export or import of vehicles, without prejudice to any more liberal systems that might have been established to that effect, and grant, in their respective countries and to the local institutions subscribing to the appropriate bonding agreement, the authority necessary for valid use of the said document.

5. To request the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary to take suitable measures to have the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs complete the studies that it has been making, with the aid of its affiliated agencies, for the extension of insurance coverage on automobile travel within each country so as to include coverage in foreign countries, and to request of the Federation the results of the studies entrusted to it on the application throughout America of the international system of automobile insurance (Green Card).

IV

EXPEDITION OF TECHNICAL HIGHWAY EXPERTS TO DARIEN

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To address the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses, congratulating it on the success of its labors and requesting it to support enthusiastically and promptly the immediate carrying out of the expedition of technical experts in highway construction to the Darien zone for the purpose of selecting a possible route for this stretch of the Pan American Highway.

V

SERVICES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To entrust Resolution XLVIII of the Fifth Travel Congress, on the services that ought to be provided along the route of the Pan American Highway, to Technical Committee "C", so that it may make the appropriate concrete recommendations.

VI

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To authorize its Chairman to endeavor, in agreement with the Chairman of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses, to obtain compliance with Resolution VI of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, which is similar to Resolution X (2) of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress.

VII

SIMPLIFICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING THE FUNCTIONING OF CIVIL AVIATION IN AMERICA

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To request the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary to undertake the necessary negotiations with the governments of the American states so that, in conformity with Appendix 9 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944), the requirements that affect the efficient functioning of civil aviation in America may be simplified to the greatest possible extent. To this end they shall take into account the work docu-

ment entitled "Recommendations on Personal and Aircraft Documentation in the Latin American Republics and Canada".

VIII

SIMPLIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIP PASSENGER MANIFESTS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To declare that the simplification of ship passenger manifests is a measure that is indispensable if tourism is to be facilitated. The simplified manifest should require information on the following 10 points only: name, sex, age, marital status, occupation, nationality, country of birth, passport number, point of origin, and destination in the country.

2. To request the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary to take the necessary steps to achieve the purpose set forth in the preceding paragraph.

IX

PERSONAL TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To address the American states, pursuant to Resolution IX of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, and request them:

a) To facilitate insofar as possible the issuance of the personal documents that are required of travelers in the Hemisphere, endeavoring to achieve:

1) The complete elimination of the following requirements: letters of recommendation; police certificate; general certificate of health; special entry permit; exit permit; and visa for passengers in transit, each government using the definition of this term that is in accordance with its particular laws or regulations;

2) The unilateral elimination of visas, tourist cards, or other similar documents or requirements, whenever any government deems it possible to do so;

3) Minimum exemptions in cases where all the exemptions mentioned in paragraph (*b*) above cannot be made, so that travel documents will be simple in form, easily and promptly obtainable, and valid for as long a period as it is possible for each governme to make them; and

4) The signing of the necessary bilate or multilateral agreements and pa for the establishment of reciprocit for the purposes set forth in the thr preceding paragraphs.

b) To bear in mind, as a guiding princip when drafting laws and regulations, t fact that all Inter-American Travel Co gresses have repeatedly expressed the ho that the requirements for tourists to obta personal documents will be eased as soon possible until, as a maximum, only t following will be required:

1) Any proof of identity and nationalit

2) The furnishing, upon arrival, of su information as is essential for st tistical control and registration movement, which data should placed on a simple form or card, copy of which should be turned ov by the traveller upon departure fro the country visited; and

3) International Certificates of Vaccin tion as approved by the World Healt Organization.

c) To eliminate the fees, taxes, or duties im posed upon tourists at entry or exit or, a the least, that such governments as co sider this source of income absolute necessary, reduce their fees to a minimu and use the income derived therefrom fo the promotion of tourism.

X

COOPERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED I THE PROMOTION OF INTER-AMERICAN TOURIST TRAVEL

The Permanent Executive Committee of th Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To entrust to the Chairman and the Permanen Secretary the implementation of Resolution (1) and (2) of the Fifth Inter-American Trave Congress, on cooperation of organizations in terested in the promotion of inter-America tourist travel.

XI

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congress

ESOLVES:

1. To entrust to the Chairman and the Permanent Secretary the implementation of Resolution I of the Fifth Travel Congress, on personal identification.

2. To assign the same subject to the respective Technical Committee for study at its first meeting.

XII

REGIONAL TRAVEL CONGRESSES

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congress

RESOLVES:

To charge the Permanent Secretariat with preparing draft amendments to the Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses that will include regional travel congresses as an organic part of the Plan, and with presenting them at the second meeting of the Committee.

XIII

FOURTH REGIONAL TRAVEL CONGRESS OF THE GULF OF MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN AREA

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To participate through a suitable representation in the Fourth Regional Travel Congress of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Area, which will take place in Mexico City, September 4 to 11, 1955.

XIV

SEMINARS FOR THE COMPILATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH TOURISM

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To request the Permanent Secretariat, in compliance with Resolution XV of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, to communicate with the universities, requesting them to sponsor seminars for the compilation and coordination of laws and regulations on activities connected with tourism and travel, on both the national and the Inter-American levels.

XV

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO NONIMMIGRANTS OR TRAVELERS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To request the Permanent Secretariat, in compliance with Resolution XVI of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, to:

a) Recommend to the official national travel agencies of the American countries that their laws and regulations relative to nonimmigrants or travelers be systematically compiled and duly correlated, and request them to promote the distribution thereof to the greatest extent possible; and

b) Recommend to the official national travel agencies that they make analytical studies of the aforesaid laws and regulations.

XVI

NATIONAL AGENCIES REPRESENTING VARIOUS MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To request the Permanent Secretariat, in compliance with Resolution XVII of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, to recommend to the official national travel agencies that they promote the establishment of national associations representing the various means of transportation in their respective countries, if such do not already exist, promoting their affiliation with corresponding inter-American and international associations.

XVII

NATIONAL HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Permanent Secretariat to urge, in compliance with Resolution XVIII of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, the official national travel agencies to promote the establishment of national hotel associations, affiliated with the Inter-American Hotel Association, in the countries where these do not yet exist.

2. To express its confidence that the Inter-American Hotel Association will take steps looking toward the organization of national hotel associations in all American countries.

XVIII

PUBLICATION OF A QUARTERLY INFORMATION BULLETIN ON MATTERS OF CURRENT INTEREST AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN TOURIST TRADE

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

Resolves:

Pursuant to Resolution XIX of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, to instruct the Permanent Secretariat to request the Organization of American States to publish, through its Travel Division and in accordance with its financial means, a quarterly magazine or bulletin that will have the following purposes:

a) To inform groups in the American countries interested in tourist travel of the news that the Division considers noteworthy in this field (for example, the implementation of resolutions of Inter-American Travel Congresses, progress of road plans, administrative measures concerning international travel, etc.);

b) To publish statistical data and information on the results of other specialized studies concerning these matters, issued by the various American countries, and duly collate them with data from other parts of the world (such as information on tourist travel, tourist expenses, occupancy of hotels, hotel operating costs, etc.);

c) To disseminate information on the theoretical and practical problems relating to the policy and economic aspects of the tourist industry, to the coordination of the various elements of that policy, to planning, to publicity, and to measures designed to evaluate the efficacy of the latter, etc.:

d) To contribute directly or indirectly to better general comprehension, by the public at large and by legislative and executive government circles, of the need for developing the tourist industry, with the understanding that indirect contribution means, in this case, the supplying of suitable material for publication in the national press or for use in lectures; and

e) To maintain contact between the Pan American Union and the tourist agencies of the American countries during the intervals between Congresses and to facilitate preparations for subsequent Congresses.

XIX

Credit Facilities for the Construction and Operation of Hostels and for the Promotion of the Travel Industry in General

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

Resolves:

1. In compliance with Resolution XXXIII of the Fifth Congress, to recommend to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that it grant loans for the specific purpose of constructing or modernizing hostels in countries in which they are needed.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat, in compliance with Resolution XLVII of the Fifth Congress, to compile as detailed and complete information as possible from official travel agencies and banking institutions on the terms under which credit is extended in each country for the promotion of all phases of the travel industry, at the same time recommending that credit facilities be increased.

3. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to transmit the results of the action recommended in the foregoing paragraph to Technical Committee C.

XX

World Customs Conventions

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

Resolves:

1. In compliance with Resolution XXXIV of the Fifth Congress, to recommend to the governments of the American states that, if they have not done so, they sign and ratify the customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, and the Additional Protocol to the latter relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material (New York, 1954).

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to communicate with the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs in connection with the preparation of draft inter-American conventions which will have the same purposes as the instruments mentioned in the foregoing paragraph but will embody more liberal measures at present in force.

3. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to place at the disposal of the respective Technical Committee such information as it may receive from the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs in the matter to which paragraph 2 refers.

XXI

Institutes for Travel Research

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

ESOLVES:

1. To inform the Inter-American Federation f Automobile Clubs of the fact that the Fifth ongress extended, in Resolution XXXV, a vote of eartiest congratulations to the Federation on its lan for the establishment of its Committee for cientific Research on Tourism in America.

2. To recommend to private tourist and auto- iobile agencies and to industrial and business nterprises participating in the tourist industry hat they give emphatic support to the aforesaid Committee.

3. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to ecommend to government travel agencies that hey support and cooperate in the establishment f an Inter-American Institute for Travel Re- earch, and to report to the Second Meeting of he Executive Committee on the result of its ef- orts.

XXII

TRANSPORTATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

The Permanent Executive Committee of the nter-American Travel Congresses

ESOLVES:

In compliance with resolution XXXIX of the ifth Congress, to suggest to the Economic Com- ission for Latin America that it make a survey of ransportation in South America, similar to that it as made on the Central American Isthmus, and lso to request that it distribute sufficient copies f that study to all official and private travel gencies.

XXIII

GENERAL PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING IN THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The Permanent Executive Committee of the nter-American Travel Congresses

ESOLVES:

1. To transmit to Technical Committee D, to nable it to make the pertinent studies and recom- endations, the following matters relative to ublicity problems of tourism in America:

a) Resolution LIII of the Fifth Congress, on a plan of joint publicity on the part of all the countries of America;

b) Resolution LVI of the Fifth Congress, on the intensive development of publicity plans in each country, within its borders and abroad; and

c) Resolution LVII of the Fifth Congress, on the publication of a Guide to the Ameri- cas, as proposed by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Pan American Union.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to take the necessary steps to achieve the technical and material cooperation of the organizations mentioned in Paragraph 1 (*c*) of this resolution in carrying out the proposals they presented.

XXIV

SOCIAL TRAVEL (GROUP TRAVEL)

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To transmit to Technical Committee D, for study and the drafting of the pertinent recommendations, Resolutions LX and LXI of the Fifth Congress, dealing with various proposals and suggestions for the promotion of social travel (group travel) among all the countries of America.

XXV

PRESERVATION, REGULATION, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOLKLORE

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To transmit to Technical Committee D, for the necessary comparative studies and the most advisable concrete recommendations, Resolution LXII of the Fifth Congress, on the measures that should be adopted by the American states for the preservation, regulation, and encouragement of social and aesthetic folklore activities.

XXVI

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TOURIST AGENCIES

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To address the American states that have not yet established a national agency entrusted with the problems of tourism, requesting that they establish such an agency as soon as possible.

2. To instruct the Chairman of the Permanent Executive Committee to personally carry on active negotiations with the American states to which the foregoing paragraph 1 refers, for the purposes therein set forth.

XXVII

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MATTERS OF A TECHNICAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE NATURE

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To request the Permanent Secretariat to take the steps, write the letters, and follow the procedure necessary to carry out Resolutions XLV, XLVI, LI, LII, LIV, and LIX of the Fifth Congress.

XXVIII

GENERAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To make a general recommendation to the American states suggesting that they study the resolutions of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress with a view to carrying them out as far and as soon as possible.

XXIX

COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Permanent Secretariat to get in touch with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations to determine the possibility of arranging for the collective representation of the travel agencies of all the American countries in the aforesaid Organization and the conditions for such representation that are established in its regulations and by its operational procedure, and, after analyzing the matter, to determine whether or not it is desirable to promote such representation.

2. To establish the fact that if such collective representation is carried out this would not prevent such organizations as desire to affiliate individually from so doing.

XXX

REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To request that the Chairman, assisted by the Permanent Secretary, represent the Committee, or delegate that representation, at forthcoming international meetings, in accordance with Article 12 (*f*) of the Organization Plan.

2. To state that it will be represented in the most appropriate manner, at meetings of the following organizations:

a) International Union of Official Trav Organizations;
b) International Road Federation;
c) American Society of Travel Agents; and
d) National Association of Travel Organiza tions.

3. To authorize the Chairman to delegate th representation of the Committee, in such cases a circumstances require, for the purpose of discuss ing specific matters with particular governmen of the American states.

XXXI

COORDINATION AND EDITING OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES

The Permanent Executive Committee of th Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To establish a Work Group, composed of th Chairman and the Permanent Secretary, to co ordinate and, when necessary, collate the resolu tions of the five Inter-American Travel Congresse held to date, and to present them as an organi whole. In carrying out this task, the Work Grou shall take into account the principle that any pro vision revokes an earlier one in conflict therewit

2. To provide that the aforesaid task shall b completed in sufficient time to enable the Tech nical Committees, the Permanent Executive Com mittee, and the Inter-American Travel Congres to utilize its results in the work incumbent upo them at their future meetings.

3. To postpone until the Second Meeting of th Executive Committee the adoption of measure which may enable it to keep this work up to date i the future.

XXXII

MEMBERSHIP AND QUORUM OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

The Permanent Executive Committee of th Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To propose to the Organization of America States, in compliance with Resolution I of th Fifth Congress, that it designate the followin countries as members of the Technical Com mittees:

a) *Committee on Research and Organizatio* (headquarters, Peru): Argentina, Bolivia the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama Peru, and Uruguay;

b) Committee on the Removal of Travel Barriers (headquarters, Argentina): Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United States, and Venezuela;

c) Committee on Travel Plant (headquarters, the United States): Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and the United States; and

d) Committee on Tourist-Travel Promotion (headquarters, Mexico): Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and the United States.

2. To provide that any country of America that is a member of the Organization of American States may participate as of right in the meetings of the Technical Committees, and to this end the host country of each committee shall issue the invitations not only to the member countries of the committee, but to all.

3. To state that each Technical Committee may meet with a quorum of the representatives of four countries.

4. To state that the host country of each Technical Committee shall provide the Secretariat thereof.

5. Since Canada is not a member of the Organization of American States, to request the Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Travel Congresses to invite it to be a member of the Technical Committees for which it has been proposed.

XXXIII

Priorities for the Work of the Technical Committees

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

Resolves:

1. To assign the following studies to the Technical Committees, pursuant to Resolution I (5) of the Fifth Congress, with the request that they present conclusions thereon:

a) The Committee on Research and Organization:

1) The structure and operation of national and local tourist agencies;
2) Uniformity of criteria in laws and regulations that will make it possible to determine and compare statistics on the entrance, stay, and exit of travelers; and
3) The possibilities of exchange of persons engaged in travel services;

b) The Committee on the Removal of Travel Barriers:

1) Laws and regulations in the American countries on the personal documents of nonimmigrants or travelers, with a view to making inter-American travel easier;
2) Detailed study of the taxes levied on tourists and the travel industry; and
3) Study of the existing controls on foreign exchange, how they operate, and limitations on the amounts available for tourists;

c) The Committee on Travel Plant:

1) Provisions as to the classification of hotels, with a view to drafting a uniform system;
2) Number of rooms available, by categories, throughout the Americas; and
3) Measures to encourage the hotel business; and

d) The Committee on Tourist-Travel Promotion:

1) Methods and ways of obtaining, presenting, and distributing travel information;
2) Methods and ways of preparing, presenting, and distributing tourist publicity material; and
3) The financing of tourist information and publicity.

XXXIV

Travel Statistics

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

Resolves:

1. To instruct the Committee on Research and Organization to give first priority to a comparative study, which shall be as broad as possible, on the systems now being used by the different countries in the compilation and preparation of travel statistics, with a view to the establishment of uniform methodology, standards, and presentation of such data, taking into account also:

a) The desirability of not burdening tourists and travel organizations with an obligation to provide unnecessary data; and

b) The desirability of simplifying, coordinating, and centralizing, as far as possible, the compilation of the statistical data required by various bureaus of a single government, with a view to avoiding useless duplication that is a burden on individuals and the travel industry.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to continue its negotiations with the Inter American Statistical Institute in order to obtain all the

necessary information for the task set forth in the foregoing paragraph.

3. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to undertake the necessary negotiations to obtain from the United Nations Economic and Social Council the information that is pertinent within the terms of Resolution XIX of March 31, 1955, and to transmit such information to the Committee on Research and Organization as soon as possible.

XXXV

WORK CALENDAR FOR THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. That the Technical Committees shall assemble at their respective headquarters to hold meetings during the week beginning on Monday, September 19, 1955.

2. That the Second Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee shall be held in Lima, Peru, the week beginning on Monday, January 16, 1956.

XXXVI

TOURISM AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American states that they include economic research on tourism in any statistical studies made, and that they transmit the pertinent data to the Organization of American States, in compliance with Resolution XXX of the Fifth Congress.

XXXVII

TOURISM AND THE INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

In compliance with Resolution XXXI of the Fifth Congress, to recommend to the American states that they promote the simultaneous employment of various methods in determining the influence of tourism and travel on the balance of payments, and that the central reserve banks, national agencies controlling or regulating international monetary exchange, as well as national statistical agencies and official agencies for the encouragement of tourist travel cooperate in th achievement of the same purposes.

XXXVIII

WORK PROGRAM OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIV COMMITTEE FOR ITS SECOND MEETING

The Permanent Executive Committee of th Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

That the Work Program it will follow at it Second Meeting will consist of:

a) Analysis and coordination of the results o the negotiations entrusted to the Chairma and the Permanent Secretary;

b) Discussion of the information gathered b the Work Group established to draft tech nical-assistance and cooperation plans;

c) Analysis and coordination of the work o the Technical Committees;

d) Preparation and consideration of the Draf Agenda and Regulations of the Sixth Congress;

e) Cooperation with the Organizing Com mittee of the Sixth Congress; and

f) Other matters.

XXXIX

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE SIXTH INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the composition of the Organizing Committee of the Sixth Congress, established by the Government of Costa Rica.

2. To inform the governments of the American states of the composition of the Organizing Committee of the Sixth Congress.

XL

DATE OF THE SIXTH INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

1. To advise the governments of the American states that the Government of Costa Rica has decided that the Sixth Congress, the seat of which is San José, will be held April 14–21, 1956.

2. To request the Pan American Union to issue, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the convocation for the Sixth Congress, to be held April 14–21, 1956, in San José, Costa Rica.

3. To request the Council of the Organization f American States, acting pursuant to Resolution XXIX of the Ninth International Conference of merican States, to invite Canada to participate n this Congress.

XLI

ERIES OF LECTURES BY SPECIALISTS ON TOURISM, ISPLAYS OF TOURIST-TRAVEL MOTION PICTURES, ND EXHIBIT OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SIXTH CONGRESS

The Permanent Executive Committee of the nter-American Travel Congresses

ESOLVES:

To request the Organizing Committee of the ixth Congress to include in its program of ac- ivities a series of lectures given by specialists on ourism, displays of tourist-travel motion pic- ures, and an exhibit of photographs.

XLII

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The Permanent Executive Committee of the nter-American Travel Congresses

ESOLVES:

1. To approve the report presented by the ermanent Secretariat and extend a vote of ap- reciation to it for the work that it has accom- lished during the period between the holding of he Fifth Congress and the installation of the ermanent Executive Committee.

2. To point out the importance of the docu- ents distributed with the aforesaid report, mong which were those entitled "Customs ormalities for Tourists in Latin America and anada", "Personal Documentation, Immigra- ion and Health Requirements, Landing and Exit ees in Latin America and Canada", and "Recom- endations on Personal and Aircraft Documenta- ion in Latin America and Canada", submitted y the United States Delegation.

3. To transmit a copy of the report and of the bove-mentioned documents to the governments f the American states.

XLIII

OTE OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE NEWSPAPERS ND MAGAZINES DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO OURISM, AND VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESS AND RADIO OF AMERICA

The Permanent Executive Committee of the nter-American Travel Congresses

ESOLVES:

1. To extend a vote of encouragement to the organs of the press that are devoted exclusively to matters connected with tourism, particularly those that give special attention to inter-American tourism.

2. To insert in the record its appreciation of the important services rendered to tourism by the press and radio throughout America.

XLIV

VOTE OF APPRECIATION FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES

The Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses

RESOLVES:

To extend a vote of appreciation to Messrs. Ricardo and Víctor Palma Valderrama for the effective assistance they rendered to the work of this First Meeting by compiling the resolutions of the first four Inter-American Travel Congresses.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Representatives and Alternates sign the present Final Act, in Spanish, at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., this twenty-fourth day of the month of June of the year nineteen hundred fifty-five, which Final Act is delivered by the Committee to the Permanent Secretary of the Inter-American Travel Congresses so that he may bring it to the attention of the Council of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, for such use as they deem appropriate.

Argentina
(s) ENRIQUE OLMEDO
Representative
(s) JUAN CAMPOS CATELIN
Alternate Representative

Costa Rica
(s) FRITZ LEER
Representative

United States
(s) H. H. KELLY
Representative
(s) CHARLES P. NOLAN
Alternate Representative

Mexico
(s) GUSTAVO ORTIZ HERNÁN
Representative
(s) MANUEL G. PIZARRO O.
Alternate Representative
(s) ANDRÉS FENOCHIO
Technical Advisor

Peru
(s) Eduardo Dibós Dammert
Representative
(s) Ricardo Palma
Alternate Representative

Permanent Secretariat of the Congresses
(s) Francisco J. Hernández
Permanent Secretary

Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on the Computation of Terms of Trade.—Resolution 37/54 approved by the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council requests I-A ECOSOC to consider the most adequate method of establishing uniform technical bases that should be used in compiling the data on terms of trade of the Latin American countries, taking into account the action thereon by the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade.

In order to carry out this request, I-A ECOSOC adopted the following resolution (No. 10/55), proposed by the Committee on Economic Cooperation, at the meeting of May 12, 1955:

Whereas:

At the Petropolis meeting in 1954, the Ministers of Finance or Economy requested the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in Resolution 37/54 (paragraph 2), "to consider the most adequate method of establishing uniform technical bases that should be used in compiling the data on terms of trade of the Latin American countries . . . ";

The work suggested might preferably be carried out by utilizing the technical knowledge and practical experience of experts on the subject, and one way of achieving the desired result promptly is by means of an *ad hoc* committee of such experts;

The Third Inter-American Statistical Conference, which will be held in Petropolis, Brazil, June 9 to 22, 1955, will bring together prominent technical experts on foreign-trade statistics;

It is advisable to take advantage of the occasion of that Conference to set up, for the aforesaid purpose, an *ad hoc* committee of experts, which would meet simultaneously with the Conference; and

The Government of Brazil has expressed its willingness to have the said committee meet that occasion,

The Inter-American Economic and Soc Council

Resolves:

1. To convoke an *ad hoc* Committee of Expe on the Computation of Terms of Trade, whi will meet in Petropolis, Brazil, simultaneous with the Third Inter-American Statistical Co ference, for the purpose of recommending to t Inter-American Economic and Social Council u form technical bases for the computation of t terms of trade of the Latin American countri

2. To invite the government of each memb state of the Organization of American States designate a properly-qualified specialist to t *ad hoc* Committee of Experts mentioned in t foregoing paragraph and to inform the Chairm of the Council, by May 31, 1955, at the latest, the name of the specialist so designated.

3. To request the Secretariat to prepare a pr liminary report that will serve as a basis for t study that the Committee of Experts will mak the report to be distributed sufficiently in advan to the members of the *ad hoc* Committee.

4. To set five as the minimum number of sp cialists, appointed pursuant to paragraph 2, abov that shall be required for the establishment of t *ad hoc* Committee of Experts in question.

5. To request the *ad hoc* Committee of E perts to present, as the result of its deliberatio a report to the Inter-American Economic and S cial Council on the uniform technical bases that would be advisable to use for the computation the terms of trade of Latin America, so that, the basis of that report, the Council may deci upon the steps it considers opportune for the be compliance with the pertinent provisions of Res lution 37/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finan or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeti of the Council.

6. To thank the Government of Brazil for t facilities that it has agreed to provide to enab the *ad hoc* Committee to meet at Quitandinha.

The *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on t Computation of Terms of Trade met duri June 1955 at Petropolis, Brazil, concu rently with the Third Inter-American St tistical Conference. This group, which w made up of representatives from Argentin Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Mexico, and the United State prepared a report, including recommend

ns, now being studied by the Committee Economic Cooperation of the Inter-nerican Economic and Social Council. e report will be discussed by the Council plenary session before being transmitted the governments.

CONVOCATION OF A SECOND MEETING OF E AD HOC COMMITTEE OF SPECIALISTS THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE UDY OF FREIGHT AND INSURANCE RATES. This Committee met at the headquarters the Pan American Union, during January d February 1952, for the purpose of dying the system of freight and insurance es applicable to inter-American trade and king recommendations on the pertinent oblems and their solution.[8]

One of the findings of the Committee was at sufficient statistical information was not ailable for carrying out an exhaustive and mprehensive study and that additional tistics and other data would have to be thered. To this end, the Committee sub-tted an outline of the necessary statistical ta and recommended that it be allowed to ess until such data had been obtained and mpiled.

The report of the *ad hoc* Committee of ecialists of the American Republics for e Study of Freight and Insurance Rates s studied by the Inter-American Economic d Social Council and accepted on Decem-r 11, 1952, as a preliminary document table for use as a reference work and a ide in continuing the studies. At the same ne, the Secretariat of the Council was re-ested to continue the necessary research rk with respect to the data required by e Committee.[9]

The topic was considered once more dur-g the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the onomic and Social Council (Caracas, Feb-ary 1953), and a new resolution was opted, providing for continuation of the studies.[10] It was also considered at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Council. Resolution 31/54 of this Meeting,[11] adopted on November 30, 1954, requests the *ad hoc* Committee to convene again within a period of a year and complete the study on the system of freight and insurance rates applicable to inter-American trade.

At the meeting of the Economic and Social Council held on July 28, 1955, the Committee on Economic Cooperation informed the Council that the Technical Secretariat had already obtained and compiled sufficient information for the *ad hoc* Committee to continue its work, and recommended that the Council call a new meeting of the Committee, to take place in October 1955.

The Council adopted the following resolution (No. 17/55) at that meeting:

WHEREAS:

The *ad hoc* Committee of Specialists of the American Republics for the Study of Freight and Insurance Rates, established pursuant to Resolution 38/51 adopted at the Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Panama in August 1951, was convoked and presented its report to the Council on March 11, 1952, and then entered into recess until the information referred to in Appendix B of the said report had been gathered and compiled;

The Technical Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council has reported that sufficient data has now been gathered and compiled to enable this Committee to continue its activities; and

Resolution 31/54, approved on November 30, 1954, by the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, requests that the said *ad hoc* Committee continue and complete within one year the study on the system of freight and insurance rates applicable to inter-American trade,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To convoke a Second Meeting of the *ad hoc*

[8] *Annals*, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 123–29.
[9] *Annals*, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 374–75.
[10] Resolution 19/53, in *Annals*, Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 136–37.
[11] *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 262.

Committee of Specialists of the American Republics for the Study of Freight and Insurance Rates, to begin work on October 24, 1955, at the seat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, with the representatives of not less than five governments attending, so that the said study may be continued and completed.

2. To invite the governments of the American republics to appoint qualified experts in the field to compose the *ad hoc* Committee charged with preparing that study and with presenting appropriate recommendations to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Representation at the Sixth Session of ECLA.—The Council adopted the following resolution (No. 18/55) at its meeting of August 23, 1955:

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

Having seen:

The communication from the Principal Director in charge of the Executive Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin American inviting the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to be represented at the Sixth Session of that Committee,

Resolves:

1. To accept the invitation of the Economic Commission for Latin American to send representatives to its Sixth Session in Bogota, Colombia.

2. To appoint Ambassador Armando C. Amador, the Representative of Mexico and Chairman of the Council, to represent it as an observer, and Mr. Rafael Glower Valdivieso, Representative of El Salvador, to accompany him also as an observer.

The Sixth Session of ECLA is scheduled to meet in Bogota, Colombia, from August 29 to September 15, 1955.

General Policy of the Council with Respect to Its Representation at International Meetings.—By means of a resolution approved on June 22, 1955,[12] the Council of the Organization of American States adopted the general policy of not sending representatives to international meetings or conferences, and recommended the same general policy to its technical organs, one of which is the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council.

The Economic and Social Council ceived a report from its Liaison and Inf mation Committee regarding the policy be followed in this matter, and discuss the question at its meetings of July 28 a September 1, 1955. At the latter meeti the Council adopted the following resolut (No. 22/55):

Whereas:

On June 22, 1955, the Council of the Organi tion of American States declared that, as a gene policy, it would not send representatives to int national meetings and conferences, and rec mended to its technical organs, one of which is Inter-American Economic and Social Council, t they adopt a similar policy; and

The Inter-American Economic and Social Co cil, because of its highly technical nature, ha greater obligation and need to attend certain ternational meetings or conferences,

The Inter-American Economic and Soc Council

Resolves:

1. To adopt, in compliance with the rec mendation of the Council of the OAS, the gene policy of not sending representatives to inter tional conferences and meetings. In the appli tion of this general policy, exceptions may course be made whenever the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council deems it necessa

2. To report this decision to the Council of Organization of American States, for its inform tion.

Consultation concerning a Draft Agreement for the Establishment of an Inter-American Bank for Economic Development.—The Committee of Centr Bank Experts created by Resolution 62/ of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of t Inter-American Economic and Social Cou cil and instructed to present to the gover ments of the member states of the OAS plan for a regional financial organization, accordance with the international financ system", met at Santiago, Chile, from Fe ruary 17 to April 15, 1955. In complian with the terms of the resolution, the Co

[12] *See* pp. 168-69.

tee of Experts was composed of representatives of the Central Banks of Argena, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, ba, Haiti, Mexico, and Venezuela, and of Secretariat of the Economic Commission Latin America.

As a result of its work, the Committee of perts prepared an Explanatory Statent and a Draft Agreement for the Estabment of an Inter-American Bank for onomic Development.

The Executive Committee of the Ecomic and Social Council received these cuments in the latter part of May 1955 d requested its Chairman to distribute pies to the Representatives on the Council transmittal to the governments. Subsently, at the meeting of June 2, 1955, the uncil officially took cognizance of the aft Agreement and Explanatory Statent and set a period of three months from e date of that meeting for receiving the inions of the governments.

According to Resolution 62/54, at the piration of the three-month period, the ter-American Economic and Social Coun, if it considers it proper in the light of the rk of the Committee of Experts and the mments of the governments, should sumon a meeting of representatives of all the mber countries to make a decision on the ganization of the inter-American financial stem.

Inasmuch as only five governments red within the stipulated period of time, e Chairman of the Council addressed a render to the Representatives of the reaining countries, requesting them to obin a reply from their governments.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS.—Resolution 55/ of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting the Inter-American Economic and Sol Council provides for the Council to ake the necessary studies for the preparaon of "a Code of Technical Standards, which will be common to all the American countries, and might serve as a basis for governing the trade in the principal raw materials and products".

The Committee on Economic Cooperation of the Economic and Social Council, charged with studying this resolution, devoted several of its meetings to considering the matter. To this end, it heard the opinions and observations of a group of well-known authorities on technical standards, who stated their viewpoints on the importance of such standards for international trade and industrial development and on methods and procedures for promoting their establishment in each country. The secretariat of the committee also prepared a memorandum, which was helpful in the committee's discussions.

On the basis of this information, the committee submitted a draft resolution to the Council at its meeting of September 1, 1955, which was approved with slight modification. The text of the resolution adopted (No. 20/55) is as follows:

WHEREAS:

Resolution 55/54, approved at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, provides that "the studies necessary for the preparation of a Code of Technical Standards, which will be common to all the American countries, and might serve as a basis for governing the trade in the principal raw materials and semimanufactured products" be undertaken;

The report of the Technical Secretariat (M/ECO/28/55), as well as the opinions of highly-qualified specialists in the field of standards expressed before the Committee on Economic Cooperation and numerous resolutions adopted at various inter-American meetings, clearly indicate that technical standards are of special importance both to the international trade of the American republics and to realization of the development and industrialization programs of every one of these countries; and

It is evident that technical standards should first be developed on the national level and then extended to the international level, through coordinated efforts between countries,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To submit for study to the governments of the American states the documents now in possession of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, with the request that within five months from the date of this resolution they express their opinion on the following points:

a) The best means by which to promote the development of national technical standards and their extension into the international field; and

b) The procedure to be followed to promote the establishment of technical-standards agencies—official, private, or mixed—in those countries that do not yet have them and the possibilities of technical cooperation for the establishment and operation of such agencies.

PREPARATION OF A DRAFT GENERAL ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.—In accordance with Resolution XC of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council prepared a systematized compilation of economic declarations, resolutions, and recommendations approved by the Inter-American Conferences, the Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Special and Extraordinary Meetings of I-A ECOSOC, and the Specialized Conferences. Resolution XC specifies that the compilation should be used for the study and preparation of a draft text for a general economic agreement between the American republics.

The compilation was discussed at the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Economic and Social Council and gave rise to the adoption of Resolution 39/54, which calls for the preparation of the draft economic agreement and its submittal to the Economic Conference of the OAS scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires pursuant to Resolution VIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States. The draft agreement should be prepared on the basis of the afore-mentioned compilation; the observations made thereon, and the resolutions adopted, at the Fourth Extraordinary Me ing; the suggestions and observations th the governments make to the Economic a Social Council; and all the decisions economic matters taken prior to the ti when the draft agreement is to be present to the Economic Conference in Buen Aires.

The Executive Committee of the Ec nomic and Social Council, charged with i plementation of Resolution 39/54, appoint a working group, which drew up a ba procedure for the preparation of the dra agreement. At the conclusion of this p liminary groundwork, the Executive Co mittee, bearing in mind the importance the task to be done and the advantages be gained from participation of a great number of Representatives in the study a formulation of the draft agreement, reco mended to the Council that an *ad hoc* co mittee be established and entrusted wi preparing the draft.

In compliance with the recommendati of the Executive Committee, the Coun adopted the following resolution (No. 15/5 at its meeting of August 14, 1955:

WHEREAS:

Resolution 39/54 of the Fourth Extraordina Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and S cial Council recommended that the draft text o general economic agreement be prepared; and

Bases that might serve for the preparation such a draft text have been drawn up by t Executive Committee,

The Inter-American Economic and Soci Council

RESOLVES:

To create an *ad hoc* committee that will prepa a draft general economic agreement pursuant Resolution 39/54 of the Fourth Extraordina Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and S cial Council.

The Representatives of the followi countries were appointed to serve on the *ad hoc* committee: Costa Rica (Chairman), A gentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominica

epublic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the nited States.

PUBLICATIONS ON THE COOPERATIVE OVEMENT.—Resolution XIX of the Ninth nternational Conference of American States ecommends "the creation within the Inter-merican Economic and Social Council of special office responsible for gathering and isseminating information relating to the stablishment and development of coopera-ve societies."

The Cooperatives Section of the Pan merican Union, which forms part of the ecretariat of the Economic and Social ouncil, has been discharging these duties r several years by publishing its bulletin ntitled *Cooperativas* and reports on the arious aspects of the cooperative move-ent. However, those publications have not arried a suitable legend identifying them as ublications of the Council issued in com-liance with the above-mentioned resolution.

Accordingly, the Council adopted the fol-wing resolution (No. 12/55), suggested by e Committee on Social Cooperation, at its eeting of May 12, 1955:

HEREAS:

Resolution XIX (2) of the Ninth International onference of American States provides for "the reation within the Inter-American Economic and ocial Council of a special office responsible for athering and disseminating information relating o the estalbishment and development of co-perative societies";

Since 1945, the Department of Economic and ocial Affairs of the Pan American Union has had n office concerned with all matters connected with e cooperative movement, including the publica-on, since 1946, of the bulletin *Cooperativas*;

Under the work program of the Inter-American conomic and Social Council, the aforesaid office, s part of the Technical Secretariat of this Coun-il, has been providing the services and disseminat-ng the information referred to in the above-men-oned Resolution XIX; and

Nevertheless, in the bulletin *Cooperativas* and n the other publications on the cooperative move-ent prepared by the Secretariat, no mention has een made of the mandate of the aforesaid Resolu-tion XIX of the Ninth International Conference of American States,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize that the bulletin *Cooperativas* and the other publications prepared by the Secretariat in connection with the cooperative movement have fulfilled the recommendation made to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Resolution XIX (2) of the Ninth International Conference of American States.

2. To charge the Division of Labor and Social Affairs with relating the bulletin *Cooperativas* and the other publications in the above-mentioned field, by a suitable subtitle, to the mandate conferred on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council by Resolution XIX of the Ninth International Conference of American States.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.—At the meetings of May 12 and July 21, 1955, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved two reports of its Liaison and Information Committee[13] describing the activities of the Council during the first and second quarters of 1955, respectively.

The text of the resolutions approving the aforesaid reports (Nos. 11/55 and 16/55) is given below.

11/55

WHEREAS:

It is desirable to report periodically to the Council of the Organization of American States on the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; and

The present work program established by this Council requires constant and coordinated work, concerning which the governments of all the member states should be kept informed,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the report covering the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council from January 1 to March 31, 1955.

2. To transmit the report, through its Chairman, to the Council of the Organization.

[13] New name adopted on May 12, 1955, for the former "Committee on Cooperation with Other Organizations".

16/55

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

Acting in accordance with Resolution No. 11/55, approved at the meeting of May 12, 1955,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the report covering the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council from April 1 to June 30, 1955.

2. To transmit the report, through its Chairman, to the Council of the Organization.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of each of these resolutions, the reports were transmitted to the Council of the Organization, which took cognizance of them at its meetings of May 18 and August 5, respectively.

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION. *Financing of the Program.*—The Tenth Inter-American Conference adopted several resolutions on three basic aspects of the Program of Technical Cooperation, namely its status, nature, and financing. With regard to its status and nature, the Conference agreed that the Program constituted a continuing activity of the Organization of American States and was basically educational in nature. In relation to financing, the Conference adopted Resolution LXXXII, which provides that the Program, because of its continuing status, "requires financial support permitting the maintenance of the degree of continuity essential to its efficient development."

Subsequently, at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the delegates considered the manner of implementing the decisions adopted at the Tenth Inter-American Conference. One of the resolutions approved by the Meeting in this connection is Resolution 52/54, which reads as follows:

1. To adapt the method of contributions and financing of the Program of Technical Cooperation to its status as a continuing activity of the Organization of American States.

2. To this end, all the member states shall co tribute to the financing of the Program, their co tributions making a sum sufficient to cover total cost.

3. In the light of the suggestions and observ tions made by the governments of the memb states on this matter, to establish the method contributions and financing of the Program, a apply it for the financing of the Program for 19 and the ensuing years.

This resolution was referred to the Co mittee on Technical Cooperation of t Economic and Social Council, which note on studying the question, that, while t resolution established the principle that t member states, taken together, should co tribute to financing the Program "a su sufficient to cover its total cost", it failed specify how the total cost should be appo tioned among the states nor the manner which the latter should make their respecti contributions.

In a report dated May 10, 1955, the co mittee proposed a new method of financi the Program, essentially based on the sca of percentages determining the contributio of the governments to the Pan Americ Union. At the same time, the committee pr posed that the sum of $2,142,857 be co sidered a target figure for the budget of t 1956 Program and the proposed scale contributions be applied to this figure. In a cordance with these recommendations, t contributions of the various states for t 1956 Program would be as shown in t table at the top of page 195.

The report also contained general reco mendations for the 1956 Program concer ing the procedure for determining its co position and budget, the announcement the governments of their intended contrib tions for defraying its costs, and the a proval of the Program by the Econom and Social Council.

The Council, on considering this report its meeting of June 16, 1955, adopted the f lowing resolution (No. 13/55):

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE	CONTRIBUTION
rgentina	6.53	$139,929
olivia	.27	5,786
razil	7.08	151,714
hile	1.61	34,500
olombia	2.20	47,143
osta Rica	.21	4,500
uba	1.61	34,500
ominican Republic	.27	5,786
cuador	.21	4,500
Salvador	.33	7,071
uatemala	.38	8,143
aiti	.21	4,500
onduras	.21	4,500
exico	4.29	91,928
icaragua	.21	4,500
anama	.27	5,786
araguay	.21	4,500
eru	.96	20,571
nited States	70.00	1,500,000
ruguay	.96	20,571
enezuela	1.98	42,429
	100.00	$2,142,857

The Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil,

AVING SEEN:

The report on the financing of the Program of echnical Cooperation for 1956, dated May 10, 55, submitted by the Rapporteur of the Com- ittee on Technical Cooperation; and

ONSIDERING:

That it is necessary to comply with Resolution /54, approved at the Meeting of Ministers of nance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary eeting of the Inter-American Economic and cial Council, held in Petropolis, Brazil, in 1954,

ESOLVES:

To transmit to the governments of the member ates, through their Representatives on the In- r-American Economic and Social Council, the port on the financing of the Program of Tech- cal Cooperation for 1956, submitted by the Rap- rteur of the Committee on Technical Coopera- on, and to submit to them for consideration the ethod and scale proposed by the Committee on echnical Cooperation, so that they may express eir opinion on these recommendations no later an August 16, 1955.

Request for announcement of pledges for the 956 Program.—On September 1, 1955, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved the following resolution (No. 19/55):

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report on setting the date on which the governments will make their offers of contribution to the 1956 Program of Technical Cooperation, dated August 24, 1955, submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation,

RESOLVES:

To set October 17, 1955, as the date on which, at the respective session of the Special Annual Meeting, the Representatives of the governments of the member states will make their pledges to the Special Account for Technical Assistance for the 1956 Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States.

Secretariat services of the Council in the field of technical cooperation.—On August 5, 1955, the Committee on Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council adopted a report of its Rapporteur

recommending the establishment of an office, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union and supported with funds of the Union, that would be specifically responsible for providing secretariat services to the Council in the field of technical cooperation.

At present such services are provided by the Executive Secretariat of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, which is maintained with funds of the Program of Technical Cooperation, so that the same office must serve as the secretariat of the Committee on Technical Cooperation and the Coordinating Committee.

The report of the Committee on Technical Cooperation states as follows:

1. On May 17, 1955, the Committee on Technical Cooperation approved a document entitled *Instrucciones de la Comisión de Cooperación Técnica al Comité Coordinador de Asistencia Técnica en relación con la preparación del Programa de Cooperación Técnica para 1956* (instructions of the Committee on Technical Cooperation to the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance in regard to the preparation of the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1956).

2. Paragraph 3 (*j*) of the afore-mentioned document contains the following instructions to the Coordinating Committee:

> *General Administrative Expenses of the CCTA.*—This item of the budget should be limited to allocations directly related to the general administrative expenses of the Program of Technical Cooperation and to the Secretariat expenses of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance. The final decision in this matter will be dependent upon the revision of the resolution of April 10, 1950, which is now being considered by this Committee on Technical Cooperation. The committee will examine the question of its secretariat expenses at the time of preparing its recommendation to the Executive Committee regarding the work program.

3. The Committee on Technical Cooperation adopted this decision because it believed that the funds contributed by the member states specifically for the Program should be used exclusively for the purposes of the Program and not for defraying the cost of services that should be provided by agencies of the Organization of American States as part of their regular programs. One of the du properly pertaining to the Pan American Unio its capacity as General Secretariat of the Orga zation of American States is that of provid secretariat services to the Inter-American E nomic and Social Council. Up to the present ti however, such secretariat services, in so far technical cooperation is concerned, have been frayed out of funds of the Program of Techn Cooperation allocated for general administrat expenses.

4. Accordingly, the Committee on Techn Cooperation recommends to the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council that it request Pan American Union to include an item for sec tariat expenses of the Inter-American Econo and Social Council in the field of technical co eration within the budget estimates that it submit to the Council of the OAS for the fiscal y 1956–57. In support of this recommendation, committee submits the following information garding the substance and antecedents of problem, as well as a number of suggestions as the solution that might be adopted and the ministrative changes involved.

5. Section 5 of the resolution of April 10, 19 created the Secretariat of the Coordinating Co mittee on Technical Assistance in the follow terms:

> To request the Secretary General to point, as a part of the staff of the Pan Am can Union, an Executive Secretary and necessary technical personnel to serve Secretariat of the Coordinating Commit on Technical Assistance.

6. The duties of the Secretariat stem from responsibilities assigned to the Coordinating Co mittee itself in paragraph 4 of the same resoluti Moreover, the Secretary General of the Organi tion enumerated the duties of the Secretariat i letter addressed on June 12, 1950, to the Execut Secretary of the Coordinating Committee, who h just been appointed. One of those duties which worthy of note is the following:

> To attend all meetings of the Committee Technical Cooperation of the Inter-Americ Economic and Social Council and those of t Council relating to technical assistance.

As a result of this mandate, and in the absence any office in the Pan American Union that co provide secretariat services to the Committee Technical Cooperation, the Office of the Execut Secretary of the Coordinating Committee beca from the outset, the Technical Secretariat of Committee on Technical Cooperation. The

nplished facts were subsequently recognized en it was specified in the work program of the ter-American Economic and Social Council that e Executive Secretariat of the Coordinating mmittee on Technical Assistance served as chnical Secretariat of the Committee on Tech- al Cooperation.

7. This consolidation obviously disqualified the chnical Secretariat of the Committee on Tech- al Cooperation from analyzing the reports of e Executive Secretariat of the Coordinating mmittee on Technical Assistance, since the two cretariats were actually combined into one.

8. Up to the present time, the total cost of the chnical Secretariat has been paid out of funds the Program of Technical Cooperation assigned the item "General Administrative Expenses of e Coordinating Committee on Technical As- tance". In view of the fact that the greater part the work of the Technical Secretariat has been voted to such services (which are among those at should be provided by the Department of onomic and Social Affairs of the Pan American ion as Secretariat of the Inter-American Eco- mic and Social Council and in accordance with e Statutes of the Council) it is felt that such at should be paid out of funds allocated in the dget of the Pan American Union for the afore- d Department. In this way, the sum required thin the Program of Technical Cooperation for general administrative expenses would be re- ced to the exact amount, and both budgets uld be equitably adjusted.

9. In the opinion of the Committee on Tech- al Cooperation there are reasons justifying the stence of an office that would serve as its Secre- iat and be free of responsibility in so far as the ual operation of the Program was concerned. ch an office, acting as Technical Secretariat of s committee and as an integral part of the Pan erican Union, should have the following du- s, among others:

a) To prepare the agenda and documents for meetings of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, as well as any other documents required in this field;

b) To submit analyses of the Proposed Program of Technical Cooperation presented by the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, and of reports originating in that Committee;

c) To carry out inspections of the projects of the Program, when the committee so decides, and report to the committee thereon;

d) To compile and publish all available information on technical-assistance resources, both public and private, available for utilization by the member states, and on the conditions under which these resources may be secured; and to reply to requests for information from the member states;

e) To serve the member states as a clearing house for information on any aspect of technical assistance and facilitate their contacts with agencies and firms providing such information;

f) To advise the Pan American Union in all matters relating to standards and practices for providing technical assistance to the member states and to report to the Representatives on I-A ECOSOC regarding applications received for direct technical assistance;

g) To assume responsibility for carrying out all technical-assistance activities entrusted to the Pan American Union; and

h) To serve as a technical advisory office to the representative of the Pan American Union on the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, participate in formulating the position of the Pan American Union, and provide the necessary personnel for such purposes.

10. For the reasons given above, the Committee on Technical Cooperation recommends to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council that it request the Pan American Union to include in the budget estimates that it will present to the Council of the Organization of American States for the fiscal year 1956–57 an item for the establishment of an office to assume the responsibilities described in the foregoing paragraph.

11. Inasmuch as the budget for the Program of Technical Cooperation for 1955 expires on December 31 of this year and the budget of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year 1956–57 will not be in effect until July 1, 1956, it will also be necessary to request the necessary funds to meet the expenses of the proposed office during the first half of 1956.

The Economic and Social Council considered the report at its meeting of September 1, 1955, and adopted the following resolution (No. 21/55):

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Rapporteur of the Committee

on Technical Cooperation, dated August 5, 1955; and

CONSIDERING:

That Article 43 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council provides that the said Council shall duly advise the Council of the Organization of American States with respect to such parts of the budget estimates of the Pan American Union as relate to the activities of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

RESOLVES:

1. To transmit the report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, dated August 5, 1955, to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

2. To request the Secretary General to include, when submitting to the Council of the Organization the budget estimates of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year 1956–57, an item to provide for the creation of an office in the Pan American Union to serve as Technical Secretariat of the Committee on Technical Cooperation.

3. To request the Secretary General also to take the steps that he deems necessary to obtain the funds required to meet the expenses of such an office during the first six months of 1956.

Inter-American Council of Jurists

DATE AND AGENDA FOR THE THIRD MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—On January 5, 1955, the Council of the Organization of American States resolved to keep September 12, 1955, in mind as an opening date for the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists and to set the exact date after the Representative of Mexico had been able to consult with his Government and report to the Council regarding that date. At the same time, the Council of the Organization agreed to transmit the draft agenda to the governments through their Representatives on the Council and requested the governments to present observations by April 15, 1955, so that such comments could be taken into account in preparing the definitive draft.[14]

With regard to the opening date, the Government of Mexico later proposed that the Meeting begin during the first half of January 1956. This proposal was accepted by the Council on May 5, 1955. Later, on A gust 3, 1955, the Representative of Mex informed the Council that his Governme had set January 17, 1956, as opening date the Meeting.

In so far as the agenda was concerned, t comments and suggestions received fr various governments were referred to t Committee on Organs of the Council, whi submitted the following observations in report[15] dated June 1, 1955:

Four governments have commented on the dr agenda, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, and t United States. The first two stated that they h no observations to make; those of Cuba and t United States made the suggestions descri below.

The Government of the United States suggest that Chapter II (*d*), which reads "Possibility revising Resolution VII of the First Meeting of t Inter-American Council of Jurists with respect the procedure recommended in Article 3(1)", omitted from the agenda, and that the subje be postponed for possible inclusion by the Int American Council of Jurists under Chapter II which reads "Determination of the subjects t should be recommended to the permanent co mittee for study during its new period of me ings". The United States Government ma tained that a resolution of such importance quired careful preliminary study by the Int American Juridical Committee and by the g ernments before being considered by the Int American Council of Jurists.

The Government of Cuba called attention to t fact that the draft agenda did not contain a to dealing with "Principles of international l governing the responsibility of the State", which Resolution CIV of the Tenth Inter-Americ Conference calls. The Government of Cuba lieved that although the Inter-American Juridi Committee had not prepared the study or rep recommended in that resolution, it would be use and desirable for the Inter-American Council Jurists to have the opportunity of discussing t topic and adopting a resolution dealing either w substance or with the work procedure that sho be followed to carry out the intent of the reso tion approved at Caracas.

The committee studied the proposals of

[14] The resolution and draft agenda appear in *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 2, pp. 112–13.

[15] Document C-i-280-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Un June 22, 1955.

ernments of the United States and Cuba and hed the conclusion that, in view of the present ge of the respective matters, it was not in order them to be given substantive consideration at forthcoming Meeting of the Inter-American ncil of Jurists. Nevertheless, the Committee eved it useful to enumerate them under Chap- II (*d*) of the draft agenda, recognizing that it is mbent upon the Inter-American Council of sts to determine the subjects that the Juridical mmittee should study at its next period of tings and also to set the respective priorities. committee has also included under II (*d*) the ic "Other matters", since there may be others, ddition to those listed, that the Council will want to consider.

The report of the Committee on Organs of Council concluded with a draft resolu- n containing the definitive draft program the Third Meeting of the Inter-American ncil of Jurists.

On June 22, 1955, the Council of the Or- ization received the report and adopted draft resolution, with minor changes, in following terms:

The Council of the Organization of American tes,

VING SEEN:

The report on the agenda of the Third Meeting the Inter-American Council of Jurists, sub- ted by the Committee on Organs of the Council,

RESOLVES:

To approve the following Agenda of the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists:

1. Juridical Matters:
   - *a*) System of territorial waters and related questions: preparatory study for the Inter-American Specialized Conference to be called pursuant to Resolution LXXXIV of the Caracas Conference
   - *b*) Reservations to multilateral treaties
   - *c*) Draft uniform law on international commercial arbitration
   - *d*) Draft convention on extradition
   - *e*) International cooperation in juridical procedures
2. Matters of Organization and Functioning:
   - *a*) Election of the members of the permanent committee
   - *b*) Consideration of amendments to the Statutes of the Inter-American Council of Jurists
   - *c*) Amendments to the Regulations of the Inter-American Juridical Committee
   - *d*) Determination of the matters that should be studied by the permanent committee during its new period of meetings:
     1) Possibility of revising Resolution VII of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists with respect to the procedure recommended in Article 3 (1);
     2) Principles of international law governing the responsibility of the State; and
     3) Other matters
3. Selection of the Seat of the Fourth Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists

The Pan American Union— General Secretariat of the OAS

Congratulations to Dr. William Manger

In April 1955, Dr. William Manger, Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of American States, completed his fortieth year of service on the staff of the Pan American Union. On this occasion, he received cordial congratulations from the Council of the Organization, which voted unanimously, at its meeting of May 4, to record in the minutes its sentiments of "esteem, recognition, and applause for the efficient collaboration of Dr. Manger" during these many years.

Dr. Manger also received the sincere good wishes of the staff of the Pan American Union, which assembled spontaneously to extend its congratulations.

Report of the Retirement and Pension Committee for 1954

On May 5, 1955, the Council of the OAS took cognizance of the Annual Report of the Pan American Union Retirement and Pension Committee for the calendar year 1954. This report reads as follows:

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES:

The Retirement and Pension Committee of the Pan American Union has the honor to submit its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1954.

1. The book value of the assets in the Fund was $2,473,927 on December 31, 1954, amounting to $319,410 more than at the beginning of the year.

2. Cash balances in banks and savings-and-loan associations, together with obligations of the United States Government, totalled $751,025.

3. During the year the Committee purchased from the American Security and Trust Company a note which the Pan American Union had issued previously under a credit agreement with the bank. The note has an unpaid balance of $135,000 and bears interest at the rate of four per cent annum, payable semiannually. One installmen $100,000 is due on October 11, 1955, and the maining $35,000 one year later.

4. The investment in bonds was increase 1954 by about $71,000, and the total market v of bonds in the portfolio at the year's end moderately in excess of cost.

5. The investment in stocks was increased f $531,550 to $610,120, and constitutes less tha per cent of the assets in the Fund. In common the general increase in market values, this por of the portfolio showed a substantial paper pr The market value of stocks on December 31, 1 was approximately $1,132,982.

6. Except for the fact that loans to employ secured by their retirement accounts, dropped proximately $25,000, from $184,181 to $159, there were no other noteworthy changes in ass

7. From the sale of securities, a net profi $19,723 was realized. Aside from this, the rat return on investments remained approxima the same as last year, being about four per per annum.

8. Employees participating in the Plan at beginning of the year and at the end were follows:

	January 1, 1954	Decem 31, 1
Pan American Union	364	38
Pan American Sanitary Bureau	5	
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	42	4
Inter-American Defense Board	19	2
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	10	1
Inter-American Indian Institute	—	

9. As of December 7, 1954, negotiations w completed whereby the staff of the Inter-Ameri Indian Institute could commence participatio the Plan in 1955.

10. Two staff members of the Pan Ameri Union, Mr. George F. Hirschman and Mr. H C. Snodgrass, retired as of the close of the y Death occured in the early part of the year to

Pan American Union Retirement and Pension Fund

STATEMENT OF GENERAL RESERVE

for the Calendar Year 1954

ANCE ON JANUARY 1, 1954			$123,073.94
REASES:			
Interest and dividends:			
Preferred and common stock		$38,317.73	
Bonds (net) after $550.94 premium amortization		28,948.19	
Employees' notes		5,643.81	
Savings-and-loan association deposits		2,095.00	
Receivables from the Pan American Union		12,000.00	
Real estate notes		2,961.42	
		$89,966.15	
Net profit on sale of securities		19,722.77	
Appropriation from the Pan American Union		167,350.00	
Total increases			277,038.92
			$400,112.86
REASES:			
Contributions and interest credited to employees' retirement accounts	$291,811.65		
Less: Adjustments due to deaths of annuitants and separations from the service	66,215.44	$225,596.21	
Payments to annuitants	$19,678.70		
Less: Regular adjustment in actuarial value of reserve for payments to annuitants	7,164.34	12,514.36	
Interest on employee's savings accounts		2,325.82	
General expenses:			
Investment management	$1,100.00		
Fees of custodian of securities (two years)	1,536.40		
Audit fees	1,350.00		
Sundry expenses	38.84	4,025.24	
Total decreases			244,461.63
ANCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1954			$155,651.23

Mrs. William A. Reid, who were on the ants' roll.

. The accounts of 51 employees were liquid during the year because of separation from service.

2. In accordance with the provisions of the , it is reported that the Secretary General loyed one retired member of the staff on a -time basis for a small part of the year.

3. Savings accounts of staff members in the Fund showed a slight gain in number, and in amount rose from $81,030 to $92,995.

14. Upon the recommendation of the appropriate administrative official of the Pan American Union, one member of the staff who, because of age and service, would have retired, was granted a postponement of the effective date for retirement until June 30, 1955.

15. With a view to safeguarding the Fund and providing a continuing review of the operation of

Pan American Union Retirement and Pension Fund

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

as of December 31, 1954

ASSETS:		
Investments:		
United States Government bonds, at cost less amortization of premiums, or at redemption value	$587,328.05*	
Corporate bonds, at cost less amortization of premiums	430,634.41*	
Preferred and common stocks, at cost	610,119.68*	
Long-term receivables from the Pan American Union	435,000.00	
Savings-and-loans associations	71,000.00	
Notes receivable secured by real estate	75,835.94	$2,209,918.
Cash:		
American Security and Trust Company	$36,698.19	
Hamilton National Bank	55,999.19	92,697.
Other Assets:		
Employees' notes, secured by retirement accounts	$159,208.00	
American Security and Trust Company, custodian account	2,955.60	
Accounts receivable from brokers	9,085.77	
Interest accrued purchased	61.98	171,311.
Total assets		$2,473,926.
LIABILITIES:		
Participants' retirement accounts:		
Office credit	$1,268,951.88	
Personal credit	684,347.96	$1,953,299.
Reserve for payments to annuitants (actuarial valuation)		215,374.
Employees' savings accounts		92,994.
Accounts in course of settlement and unclaimed funds		56,606.
Total liabilities		$2,318,275.
GENERAL RESERVE		155,651.
Total liabilities and general reserve		$2,473,926.

* Market values (12-32-54):

U.S. Government bonds	$ 587,278
Corporate bonds	452,144
Corporate stocks	1,132,982

the Plan the Committee engages the services of investment council, obtains an examination of its accounts by independent auditors, utilizes a trust company and the United States Treasury as custodians of securities, and receives frequent counsel from its bankers. In addition, the Committee has made an arrangement with a firm of pension consultants for a study of the Plan's operations, including an actuarial re-examination of the Fund.

16. The other members of the Committee take this opportunity to express appreciation for unusually valuable service rendered by His cellency Roberto Heurtematte, former Ambas dor of Panama, who, at the close of the year, the Committee to return to his country. At same time, we have now as Chairman, His cellency Héctor David Castro, Ambassador of Salvador, who formerly held this position.

17. Appended are statements showing the sults of the operations of the Fund during 19

status of the Fund on December 31, and a list he stocks and bonds held at that time.

dgetary Measures Relating to the Ap-ropriations for the Forthcoming Meet-ngs of the Inter-American Council of urists and the Inter-American Cultural Council

On May 18, 1955, the Council of the Or-ization resolved "To authorize the Secre-y General to retain any funds allocated he Third Meeting of the Inter-American ncil of Jurists and the Second Meeting he Inter-American Cultural Council and xpended at the end of the current fiscal r, so that they may be utilized for the ex-ses required by the respective Meetings." his resolution was based on the following rmation supplied by the Finance Com-tee:[1]

[1] Document C-i-277-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, May 955.

For the [Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council], the 1953–54 budget of the Pan American Union included an item of $8,000, but when the Meeting could not be held during that year the Council decided that the item should remain at the disposal of the Secretary General so that he might utilize it for the same purpose during the year 1954–55. The General Secretariat has used part of this amount in the preparation of documents that it is to present to the said Meeting. For the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, the Council appropriated $3,500 in the 1954–55 budget. Inasmuch as these Meetings will not be held during the current fiscal year ending June 30 next, any balances would be transferred to the Working Capital Fund. For these reasons, the committee feels that the Council should make use of the authority granted under Article 47 of the Regulations of the Pan American Union and decide to keep the respective appropriations available so that the Secretary General will be able to utilize them for these Meetings during the fiscal year 1955–56, which begins July 1 next, inasmuch as no items for that purpose are included in this budget.

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

Sixth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History

AGENDA OF THE ASSEMBLY.—At its meetings of June 22 and 24, 1955, the Council of the Organization of American States took cognizance of the Provisional Agenda for the Sixth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, scheduled to meet in Mexico City from July 25 to August 6, 1955.[1]

The Agenda is given below.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Report submitted by the Governing Board of the Institute on the activities carried out during the period between the Fifth and Sixth Assemblies
2. Report of the Executive Committee on the same period
3. Report of the General Secretariat on the same period
4. Organic Statutes: draft amendments presented in conformity with the pertinent provisions of the Statutes
5. Publications of the Insitute
6. Relations of the Institute with other international organizations
7. Aspects of organizational and administrative matters with reference to the resolutions of the Tenth Inter-American Conference (VII, XXI, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, and LXXXIV)

FINANCES

8. General fiscal directives:
   a) Annual maximum amount to be budgeted for expenditures during the period intervening between one Assembly and the next;
   b) Maximum amount of that part of the budget to be financed by quota contributions; and
   c) Quota contributions of the member states (to finance the budget)
9. Financial Regulations: draft amendm to bring these into harmony with Statutes and with the Agreement with Organization of American States
10. Accounts for the fiscal years include the period between the Fifth and Si General Assemblies
11. Recommendations of the Governing Bo with respect to Article 47 of the Statut

ELECTIONS

12. President and Vice President of the stitute
13. Seat of the Seventh General Assembly

RESOLUTIONS

14. Resolutions of the General Assembly
15. Resolutions of the Consultations[2]

SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC TOPIC: OCEANOGRAPHY

16. Definition of the continental shelf:
   a) Concept of the continental shelf;
   b) Characteristics of the continen shelf of the American countries;
   c) Geological conditions of the co nental shelf affecting its composit and productivity; and
   d) Inadequacy of the term "continen shelf" as applied to the area in qu tion
17. Characteristics of offshore waters:
   a) Physical and chemical;
   b) Biological; and
   c) Dynamic (including meteorological
18. Present state of knowledge with resp to the area in question:
   a) Hydrography and meteorology;
   b) Marine biology;
   c) Geophysical characteristics; and
   d) Social and economic factors
19. Present state of the exploitation of mar resources in the American countries:
   a) Mineral:
      1) Oil and gas;

[1] The Final Act of this Inter-American Specialized Conference will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Annals*.

[2] This topic refers to the Seventh Pan American Consulta on Cartography, the Fourth Pan American Consultatio Geography, and the Third Pan American Consultation on tory, all scheduled to take place during the Sixth General sembly.

2) Chemical products; and
3) Uses as a source of power;

b) Vegetable:
1) Algae; and
2) Kelp; and

c) Animal:
1) Whale fishing;
2) Coastal and high-seas fishing; and
3) Oysters, corals, sponges, etc.

20. Methods by which scientific study can be advanced. Utilization and conservation of the natural resources of the seas:
a) Necessity of making methods and techniques uniform;
b) Collaboration with other organs and agencies of the Organization of American States;
c) The teaching of oceanography and the dissemination of oceanographic knowledge; and
d) Special projects

n the course of discussions on this matter, as felt that items 16 to 20 of the Agenda, esponding to the "Special Scientific ic: Oceanography", to some extent were plication of the topics included in the t agenda for the Conference on Conation of Natural Resources: the Contial Shelf and Marine Waters. In accordwith this opinion, the Council adopted following resolution at the meeting of e 24:

REAS:
n compliance with Resolution LXXXIV of the h Inter-American Conference, this Council, decision approved at the meeting held on 22, agreed to request the Representatives on Council to transmit to their respective governts the draft agenda of the Conference on Conation of Natural Resources: the Continental f and Marine Waters; and
aving been informed of the Provisional nda of the Sixth General Assembly of the Pan rican Institute of Geography and History, aining a chapter entitled "Special Scientific ic: Oceanography", which includes items 16 ugh 20, this Council has considered, while gnizing the technical autonomy of the Insti, the desirability of not duplicating the study ne aforesaid matters at different meetings of Organization of American States and also the cability of approving, as a solution, the referral of the study thereof to the Inter-American Specialized Conference, in order to comply with the wishes expressed by the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Resolution LXXXIV, that the different aspects of the juridical and economic system governing the submarine shelf, oceanic waters, and their natural resources be studied in the light of present-day scientific knowledge,

The Council of the Organization of American States,

Acting pursuant to Article 97 of the Charter of the Organization of American States; Chapter IX of the standards for the exercise of the authority of the Council with respect to Specialized Conferences; and the Agreement between the Council of the Organization of American States and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History,

RESOLVES:

To transmit to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History its opinion that it is desirable that the chapter "Special Scientific Topic: Oceanography", items 16 through 20, be omitted from the Agenda of the Sixth General Assembly since these matters are included in the draft agenda of the Specialized Conference that will be held in compliance with Resolution LXXXIV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference and the Council will perforce consider them, in the light of the observations made by the governments, when it approves the definitive agenda of this Conference.

Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference

PLACE AND DATE OF THE CONFERENCE.—Resolution 24/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council provides for the holding of an Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, in 1955, "in which qualified technical experts of the American countries designated by their respective governments shall participate and which shall be attended also by entities interested in matters related to port administration and maritime transportation, these entities to be designated by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council."

In a note dated April 18, 1955, the Acting Chairman of the Economic and Social Coun-

cil informed the Council of the Organization that preparations were under way for the aforesaid Conference and suggested its classification as an Inter-American Specialized Conference. At the same time, the Acting Chairman informed the Council of the OAS that the Executive Committee of the Economic and Social Council was planning to recommend that the Conference be postponed until 1956 so as to allow a sufficient period of time for preparation of the technical documents and their examination and study by the governments.

The Council of the Organization referred this communication to the Committee on Inter-American Conferences and, on May 18, adopted the following resolution, after considering a report[3] from that committee:

WHEREAS:

The Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved Resolution 24/54, in which it was agreed: "To convoke in 1955 an Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, in which qualified technical experts of the American countries designated by their respective governments shall participate and which shall be attended also by entities interested in matters related to port administration and maritime transportation, these entities to be designated by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council";

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has requested that the said Conference be classified as an Inter-American Specialized Conference;

The said Conference meets the requirements of Article 93 of the Charter; and

In accordance with the standards with respect to Inter-American Specialized Conferences, approved by the Council of the Organization, it is the duty of this Council to select the site and determine the date of Specialized Conferences,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize as a Specialized Conference the Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, the convocation of which was provided for in Resolution 24/54 of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeti... the Inter-American Economic and Social Co...

2. To entrust to the Inter-American Econ... and Social Council the preparation of the ag... and regulations of the Conference, which, in ... formity with the provisions of Article 94 o... Charter of the Organization, shall be duly ... mitted to the American governments and t... mitted to the Council of the Organizatio... American States for its information.

3. To request the Inter-American Econ... and Social Council to suggest to this Counci... site and date of the Inter-American Port and ... bor Conference.

In accordance with the third paragra... the foregoing resolution, the Inter-Amer... Economic and Social Council suggeste... the Council of the Organization that ... Inter-American Port and Harbor Co... ence be held in the city of San José, C... Rica, during the first four months of 1... This suggestion is contained in Resolu... 14/55, adopted on July 14, 1955, whic... quoted below.

WHEREAS:

Resolution 24/54 of the Fourth Extraordi... Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and... cial Council provides for the meeting of an In... American Port and Harbor Conference du... 1955;

In a resolution adopted on May 18, 1955, ... Council of the Organization of American St... recognized the aforesaid meeting as a Special... Conference, entrusted to the Inter-Amer... Economic and Social Council the preparatio... the agenda and regulations of the Conference, ... requested it to suggest the site and date of ... Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference;

After the agenda has been approved, it wil... quire about six months' time for the document... be prepared by the Secretariat and studied by... governments, a fact that will make it necessary... the Conference to be postponed; and

The Government of Costa Rica has offered ... city of San José as the site of the afore... meeting,

The Inter-American Economic and So... Council

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest to the Council of the Organiza... that the Inter-American Port and Harbor Co...

[3] Document C-i-276-E (Rev.), Pan American Union, May 18, 1955.

the meeting of which was planned for 1955, ld during the first four months of 1956.

Likewise to suggest to the Council of the nization that San José, Costa Rica, be ac- d as the site of the aforesaid Conference.

n August 5, 1955, the Council of the nization considered these suggestions on site and date of the Conference and re- d:

That the Inter-American Port and Harbor erence contemplated for 1955 shall be held time during the first four months of 1956.

That the city of San José, Costa Rica, shall e seat of the aforesaid Conference.

ne Council of the Organization will set exact opening date of the Conference in ultation with the Government of Costa .

erence on Conservation of Natural esources: the Continental Shelf and arine Waters

TE AND DRAFT AGENDA OF THE CON- NCE.—By decision adopted on August 955, the Council of the Organization of rican States designated Ciudad Trujillo, al of the Dominican Republic, as the of the Specialized Conference contem- d in Resolution LXXXIV of the Tenth -American Conference. The purpose is Conference, as defined in the resolu- shall be "[to study] as a whole the rent aspects of the juridical and eco- c system governing the submarine , oceanic waters, and their natural re- es in the light of present-day scientific vledge."

ne draft agenda for this Conference has dy been submitted to the Council by its mittee on Inter-American Conferences, was transmitted to the governments for deration in accordance with the follow- esolution of June 22, 1955:

e Council of the Organization of American s,

HAVING SEEN:

The report[4] submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences, to which is appended the draft agenda prepared by the aforesaid committee for the conference that is the subject of Resolution LXXXIV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, on Conservation of Natural Resources: the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Representatives on the Council to transmit to their respective governments the report of the committee and the draft agenda for the Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources: the Continental Shelf and Marine Waters, so that they may present their observations thereon prior to September 15, 1955.

2. To request the Committee on Inter-American Conferences to prepare the definitive draft agenda, taking into consideration the observations of the governments, and submit it to the Council for approval.

The draft agenda is given below.

I. SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS

A. *The continental shelf*
   1. Definition of the continental shelf and its relationship to the continent
   2. Geologic composition, structure, and mineralogic features of the continental shelf:
      a. Methods of obtaining data on the composition and the mineral resources of the shelf:
         (*i*) Oceanographic bottom sampling;
         (*ii*) Test drilling;
         (*iii*) Geophysical exploration; and
         (*iv*) Geologic inference, etc.
      b. Present knowledge of the composition and structure of the shelf:
         (*i*) Comparison of the shelf on the Pacific coast with that on the Atlantic coast;
         (*ii*) Relationship of the geologic formations of the shelf to those of the adjacent land masses; and
         (*iii*) Geologic features of the continental shelf that affect its nature and productivity

B. *Marine waters*
   1. Hydrography
   2. Meteorology

[4] Document C-i-282-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, June 22, 1955.

3. Biology
4. Physical and chemical characteristics

II. Economic Aspects

A. *The continental shelf*
1. Natural resources existing on the continental shelf, the distribution and importance of such resources, and their determining factors
2. Problems related to the methods of exploitation and to the utilization and conservation of the natural resources of the continental shelf
3. Submarine cables and pipelines

B. *Marine waters*
1. Natural resources existing in marine waters, the distribution and abundance of such resources, and their determining factors
2. Problems related to the fishery population, its exploitation, and its conservation:
   a. Definition of the fishery population;
   b. Effect of natural factors and human activities on the productivity of marine resources;
   c. Methods for the best conservation of such resources and their maximum continuous exploitation; and
   d. Present status of the exploitation of marine resources

III. Juridical Aspects

A. *The continental shelf*
1. Interest and rights of riparian States
2. Problems related to methods of exploration and exploitation
3. Boundary problems

B. *Marine waters*
1. Interest and rights of riparian States
2. Interest and rights of other States (free of the seas, security, etc.)

C. *International agreements as a means of so problems*

Fourth Inter-American Indian Confer

Change of Meeting Place.—In acc ance with an exchange of notes that t place in August 1955 between the Dire of the Inter-American Indian Instit permanent committee of the Inter-Amer Indian Conference, and the Minister Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, this Cen American Republic has consented to s as the seat of the Fourth Confere scheduled to be held toward the end of 1

Previously the Third Indian Confer (La Paz, August 1954), in Resolu XXXIII, had communicated to the Brazi Government "the desire of the Confer that the said government consider the sibility of allowing Brazil to serve as seat of the Fourth . . . Conference." H ever, at the meeting of the Governing B of the Institute held on November 30, 1 the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of B stated that his Government had instru him to inform the Institute that it would be possible to hold the Fourth Confer in Brazil. The Chargé d'Affaires confir this statement in his note of January 1955, to the Director of the Institute.

nter-American Specialized Organizations

r-American Commission of Women

ENTH ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMISSION.[1]—
he invitation of the Government of the
ted States, the Inter-American Commis-
of Women held its Tenth Assembly in
Juan, capital of the Commonwealth of
rto Rico, from May 29 to June 16, 1955,
the Hotel Caribe Hilton. Argentina,
zil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the
minican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala,
ti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pan-
, Paraguay, and the United States sent
gates to the Assembly, which was
nded also by Mrs. Sophie Grinberg-Vina-
Representative of the Secretary-General
he United Nations; Mr. Xavier Icaza,
resentative of the International Labor
ce; Dr. Esther N. de Calvo, Executive
etary of the Commission; and Dr.
uel Canyes, Legal Adviser to the As-
bly.

he Government of the United States ap-
ted Mr. José L. Colom as Administrative
etary of the Assembly.

he inaugural session took place in the
ate Chamber of Puerto Rico, on May 29,
5. The session opened at 5:00 p.m., when
Samuel R. Quiñones, President of the
ate of Puerto Rico, formally inaugurated
Assembly in the name of the Govern-
t of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
. Frances Marron Lee, Delegate of the
ted States, Mrs. María Concepción
es de Chaves, Chairman of the Inter-
erican Commission of Women, and Mrs.
sa Rincón de Gautier, Mayoress of San
n and Alternate Delegate of the United
es, also spoke.

At the first plenary session, held on May 30, 1955, Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower, wife of the President of the United States, was elected by acclamation Honorary President of the Tenth Assembly, and Mrs. Inés María Mendoza de Muñoz Marín, wife of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Honorary Vice-President.

Mrs. Frances Marron Lee, Delegate of the United States, was elected President of the Tenth Assembly by acclamation.

The following delegates were elected Vice-Presidents of the Tenth Assembly, likewise by acclamation: First Vice-President, Miss Minerva Bernardino, Delegate of the Dominican Republic; Second Vice-President, Professor Victoria Buchard de Castellón, Delegate of Honduras; Third Vice-President, Mrs. María Currea de Aya, Delegate of Colombia; and Fourth Vice-President, Miss Gloriela Calvo, Delegate of Panama.

At the tenth plenary session, held on June 16, 1955, the following countries were selected as members of the Executive Committee for the period 1955–57: Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, and Honduras.

The Assembly met in closing session at 6:00 p.m. on June 16, 1955, in the Hotel Caribe Hilton. Dr. Arturo Morales Carrión, Acting Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, delivered the formal closing address. Mr. Samuel R. Quiñones, President of the Senate of Puerto Rico, also addressed the Assembly, following which Mrs. María Lavalle Urbina spoke in the name of the delegates attending the Tenth Assembly.

As a result of its deliberations, the Assembly approved—in addition to the Regulations of the Inter-American Commission

[1] Summarized from the Final Act of the Assembly, published
. 46 of the "Conferences and Organizations" Series of the
American Union.

of Women and the Work Plan of the Commission[2]—the following resolutions:

I

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTIONS

WHEREAS:

It is the duty of the American peoples to reaffirm their faith in the fundamental human rights and in the equal rights of men and women;

The Inter-American Commission of Women has, since its creation, worked unceasingly for the extension to the women of America of all their rights;

A large number of American countries have signed the Conventions on the Nationality of Women, the Granting of Civil Rights to Women, and the Granting of Political Rights to Women; and

Some American republics have not yet signed, ratified, or adhered to these Conventions,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To recommend to those governments of the American republics that have not already done so, that they sign, ratify, or adhere to the Conventions on the Nationality of Women, the Granting of Civil Rights to Women, and the Granting of Political Rights to Women.

II

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WORKING WOMEN IN AMERICA

WHEREAS:

Resolution LVIII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Caracas provides that the report on the economic status of working women in America should be approved by the Commission and, also, that the said preliminary report should be transmitted to the governments of the member states, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Inter American Statistical Institute, and any other interested agency, with a summary indicating the most important aspects of the matter, so that the observations of these agencies may be taken into consideration, pursuant to Resolution XXIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States, of Bogota,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. That the distribution of the preliminary report be suspended.

2. That, pursuant to Resolution LVIII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Caracas, the Secretariat of the Commission prepare, within four months, a summary, arranged by subject matter, for distribution to the governments and agencies mentioned in the said resolution.

3. That the definitive report on the economic status of working women in America be approved by an Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women before it is submitted to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

4. That the governments be informed that the definitive report on the economic status of working women in America will be made on the basis of the observations and available data sent by them up to the date of its presentation to the Assembly of the Commission mentioned in the third paragraph.

5. That each Delegate on the Commission be requested to present, to the Assembly at which the definitive report is approved, data concerning his country that will bring up to date the study on the economic status of working women in America.

6. That the Secretariat of the Commission request the aid of the Secretary General of the Organization of American States in preparing the definitive report, which is to be based on the study prepared by the specialist and which should be checked, verified, and completed through the use of the observations and data received from the governments, the agencies mentioned in Resolution LVIII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, the delegates, and other authorized sources.

III

EQUAL REMUNERATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

WHEREAS:

Various American states have approved constitutional and legislative measures to ensure the payment of the wages stipulated for the various types of employment, without distinction as to the sex of the worker;

In Convention 100 and Recommendation 90 on the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value adopted by the International Labor Organization in 1951—government action, collective bargaining and voluntary action by employers are recognized as means of promoting the adoption of the practice of paying equal wages to men and women; and

Studies on the efforts of women's organizati

[2] The Regulations and the Work Plan are published immediately after the resolutions, on pages 215–22.

other voluntary agencies to promote the adop-
of the principle of equal remuneration are now
g made by the International Labor Office,
he Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American
mission of Women
OLVES:
hat the Secretariat of the Commission shall:
a) Send to the Delegates pertinent material
equal remuneration, which may be obtained
om the International Labor Office, the govern-
ents of the member states, and its own files;
b) Arrange for the publication, in women's
d other magazines in the Americas, as well
in the official journals of women's organiza-
ons, of explanatory and historical material on
ual wages for women; and
c) Compile data on the constitutional and
gislative measures in force in the American
publics, together with other data obtained
om the governments, for consideration at the
welfth Assembly.

IV

ING, RATIFICATION OF, OR ADHERENCE TO, ONVENTION 100 ON EQUAL REMUNERATION

REAS:
ne convention on equal remuneration, ap-
ed by the International Labor Organization
51, has already entered into force, and many
rican countries are advancing toward ac-
ance of the principle contained in this conven-
and
is the duty of the Inter-American Commis-
of Women to advocate recognition of the
iple of equal remuneration,
ne Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American
mission of Women
OLVES:
o request those governments of the American
blics that have not already done so, to sign,
y, or adhere to Convention 100, adopted at the
ty-fourth Session of the International Labor
erence in 1951.

V

OMPARATIVE STUDY ON ATTENDANCE AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

REAS:
the Charter of the Organization of American
es, the member states agree to promote the
ise of the right to education, without dis-
ion as to sex;
order to take advantage of opportunities for work and for equal pay for work of equal value, women should have equal educational opportunities from childhood;

Education is essential in preparing women so that they may be able to discharge fully their obligations in the home and also take part in community life; and

The opportunity of studying and acquiring experience in other countries is a means of stimulating interest in obtaining equal educational opportunities for girls,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To commend the progress achieved in various countries in the campaign against illiteracy, especially among women, and in the increase of the number of women teachers, by the establishment of normal schools, fellowships for advanced study, and exchange programs, and by the use of similar procedures.

2. To request the Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women, in consultation with the Pan American Union, to prepare for the Twelfth Assembly a comparative study on the attendance of girls and boys in the elementary schools of the American republics, on the basis of the statistics published regularly by governments, international agencies, and other official entities.

3. To request each Delegate to present to the Twelfth Assembly a report on new educational institutions or systems for the education of girls that have been established in her country since the Ninth Assembly of the Commission.

4. To recommend to the governments and civic agencies the creation of advisory committees on education in the communities where the school attendance of girls is lower than that of boys, with the purpose of stimulating public interest by means of consultation with outstanding persons, including former student-exchange fellows and other individuals who have had technical experience in the field of education.

VI

COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS ON EDUCATION APPROVED AT PREVIOUS ASSEMBLIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

WHEREAS:

Previous Assemblies of this Commission have, on various occasions, approved resolutions whose implementation has enabled women to enjoy more fully and to a greater degree their rights to a com-

plete education (as set forth in Document DAA-DOC. 10/54); and

These resolutions have been transmitted to the governments by the competent agencies, but a vigorous effort within each country is needed to put them into full effect,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To urge the Delegates on the Commission to discuss with their governments the adoption of such laws, provisions, and measures as will ensure the fulfillment of the aims set forth in the resolutions approved.

VII

EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

WHEREAS:

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women has approved resolutions calling for an expansion of education in the American countries; and

In order to carry out the lofty aims of these resolutions, the budgets for public education must be increased in some American countries,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American governments that they make a suitable increase in their annual appropriations for education.

VIII

ILLITERACY

WHEREAS:

Although the countries report that a greater impetus has been given to adult literacy campaigns, the Inter American Statistical Institute reports a high percentage of illiteracy among women;

In this age of rapid means of communication, mechanized work equipment, and manifold industrial processes, women who do not know how to read cannot be good workers;

In agriculture and agricultural pursuits, it is necessary to utilize the information provided thereon by the respective technical agencies of the country; and

Family life also requires the ability to read and write,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Delegates on the Commission that they awaken public interest in t respective countries and call the attention of organizations and individuals entrusted with responsibility of literacy programs to the nee especially intensifiyng the campaign against literacy.

2. To recommend that the Inter-Amer Commission of Women address the women's s ganizations, requesting them to include as on their aims the promotion of women's educa by suitable means, to coordinate their activi and to work together for the exchange of infor tion on courses, work methods, and proced utilized in education.

IX

WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

WHEREAS:

Election results show that the percentag women elected and, sometimes, of the women ing is very small; and

The number of women holding higher gov ment offices is very small,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-Amer Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request the Delegates to study the possi ties of promoting greater interest in public aff among the women of their respective countries stimulating the political education of wome the American hemisphere.

X

TRAINING IN HANDICRAFTS

WHEREAS:

There are innumerable women in our repu who are engaged in various handicraft indust typical of each country, such as textile weav embroidery, drawn work, hat making, and production of straw goods, lace, and object vegetable ivory; and

Many rural and working women earn their ing making such handicraft articles and meet t household expenses in this manner,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-Amer Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request the Ministries of Education to clude in their elementary- and secondary-sc curricula progressive courses on these subje which are of primary importance to the econo welfare of women in the American republics.

XI

TINENTAL CAMPAIGN IN BEHALF OF THE RINCIPLE OF EQUAL REMUNERATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

EREAS:

he continental campaign in behalf of the prin- e of equal remuneration for men and women kers for work of equal value, set forth in Con- ion 100 and Recommendation 90 of the Thirty- th Session of the International Labor Con- nce, has inspired various resolutions of the emblies of the Inter-American Commission Women;

esolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Assemblies ie Commission made that campaign part of the k plan of the Inter-American Commission of nen;

he budget of the Inter-American Commission Vomen for the fiscal year July 1, 1955, through e 30, 1956, includes an item in the amount of 00 for defraying the costs of that campaign in nitial area;

he Executive Committee of the Commission, is meeting of February 11, 1955, resolved to y out such a campaign after the Tenth As- ply had met; and

he Executive Committee, at its meeting of April 11, ratified its decision of February 11,

he Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American mission of Women

OLVES:

o reaffirm Resolutions IV of the Eighth As- ply and XXVIII of the Ninth Assembly and the sions of the Executive Committee, and to pt the following work plan:

urpose: The training of American women kers so that they may have the same oppor- ties as men and equal payment for work of al value.

o help achieve this purpose:

a) Delegates shall be sent pertinent material on equal wages, to be obtained from the International Labor Office, the governments of the member states of the Organization of American States, the Specialized Organizations of the Organization of American States, and the files of the Commission itself.

b) Steps shall be taken to publish in magazines explanatory and historical material on the subject of equal wages for women and men and to use other media of publicity, particularly those under the control of women's organizations, to disseminate such information.

c) The collaboration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union shall be requested.

d) The Women's and Young Workers' Division of the International Labor Office shall be invited to collaborate in this campaign.

e) An effort shall be made to have the governments sign, ratify, and implement Convention 100 and Recommendation 90 of the Thirty-fourth Session of the International Labor Conference.

f) The Ministries of Labor, in those countries that have not yet done so, shall be requested to establish women's bureaus and women's sections to supervise the enforcement of the law with respect to women's work.

g) Arrangements shall be made both for the establishment of fellowships for the vocational training of women and for the exchange of women students in the various professions.

h) An attempt shall be made to ascertain what official and unofficial action has been taken in the field of the vocational training of women in urban and rural areas.

i) The Secretariat shall make a compilation of the constitutional and legislative measures in force in the countries visited, together with other data obtained from the governments, with a view to presenting them for consideration by the Eleventh Assembly, for the aforesaid purposes.

XII

MEETING OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS OF WOMEN'S LABOR BUREAUS

WHEREAS:

The Inter-American Commission of Women resolved at its Ninth Assembly to hold a meeting of the technical experts and administrative heads of the women's labor bureaus operating in the American countries;

The problems affecting the economic status of working women have not yet been fully solved and are of such scope and importance as to demand immediate attention;

One of these problems, namely that which is known as "home work", has particular and complex aspects for which legal precepts and or-

dinances relating to conditions for working women usually fail to make provision;

The foregoing considerations indicate the urgent need for seeking the solution of the said problems, for adopting uniform criteria based on technically-sound and objective knowledge of the prevailing situation—its causes and predominant characteristics—and for reaching appropriate conclusions and agreeing on suitable measures with respect to each case;

Precedents exist in the form of opinions expressed by international organizations with respect to promoting a favorable solution for these problems; and

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union and other technical labor offices have remarked to the Inter-American Commission of Women on the desirability of holding, at the earliest possible date, a meeting to be attended exclusively by the technical experts and administrative heads of the various women's labor bureaus operating in each of the American countries, for the purpose of establishing uniform criteria with respect to the measures that should be taken in the future to solve the problems affecting the status of working women in one way or another,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To present to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States a request for the moral and financial support necessary for holding a meeting of the technical experts and administrative heads of the various women's labor bureaus operating in each of the American countries, with the understanding that the respective governments should defray the travel and living expenses of their representatives at the meeting.

2. To request the technical collaboration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union.

3. To address to the International Labor Office a request for its collaboration and participation, with a view to ensuring the greatest possible success for a meeting that will be of real benefit to the cause of American working women.

XIII

SEAT OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS:

The invitation extended by the Government of the Dominican Republic to hold the Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women in that country deserves the warmest proval; and

The contribution that the Dominican Repu has been making to the Inter-American Comm sion of Women for many years, through its tinguished Delegate, Miss Minerva Bernardino worthy of recognition and appreciation,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-Ameri Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To accept the kind invitation of the Gove ment of the Dominican Republic to hold the E enth Assembly of the Inter-American Commiss of Women in that country, and express its tha therefor.

XIV

VOTE OF APPLAUSE AND APPRECIATION TO TH SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WHEREAS:

The Secretary-General of the United Nati has cooperated effectively in carrying out Re lutions 48 and 57 of the Economic and So Council, which provide for the establishment working relations and the exchange of infor tion between the United Nations Commissio the Status of Women and the Inter-Ameri Commission of Women,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-Ameri Commission of Women,

RECOGNIZING:

That the work of the Commission on the Sta of Women in behalf of the rights of wo throughout the world deserves greater recogni and encouragement; and

That Mrs. Sophie Grinberg-Vinaver, as Rep sentative of the Secretary-General of the Un Nations, has contributed with her great experie to the establishment of closer working relati and the exchange of information between the entities,

RESOLVES:

To extend a vote of applause and appreciat to the Secretary-General of the United Nati for sending such an outstanding representative this Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American C mission of Women.

XV

VOTE OF RECOGNITION FOR THE WORK OF PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS:

It is fitting that this Assembly publicly re

e outstanding services rendered by its members
by other persons who have collaborated in its
k; and

A large measure of the success achieved by this
embly is due to the efficiency and ability of
s. Frances M. Lee, President of the Assembly,
ose impartiality, sense of justice, and conciliaty attitude enabled her to play an important
in the task of directing the work of the Asbly and reconciling the various points of view,

The Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American
mmission of Women

SOLVES:

To extend a sincere vote of appreciation to Mrs.
nces M. Lee for her inspired leadership, for the
lerstanding and impartiality she showed in
siding over this Assembly, and also for her
otion and loyalty to the cause espoused by the
er-American Commission of Women.

The Regulations of the Inter-American mmission of Women, approved at the nth Assembly, are given below.

The Inter-American Commission of Women is erned by the pertinent provisions of the rter of the Organization of American States, its Organic Statute, approved at the Tenth er-American Conference, and by these Regulas.

Part I—The Commission

CHAPTER I—DELEGATES

ARTICLE 1. The duties and functions of a Dele to the Commission, appointed by her respec government in accordance with the Statute, ll be:

a) To attend, when appointed by her government, the regular and special Assemblies, pursuant to Article 23 of the Statute;

b) To see that the instruments governing the Commission and the resolutions approved by the Assemblies and the Executive Committee are enforced;

c) To answer any question on which she is consulted by the Chairman of the Commission or the Executive Committee in connection with the specific functions of the Commission, and to make any suggestions that she considers advisable;

d) To maintain relations with the women's organizations in her country, interesting them in the objectives of the Commission and striving to achieve those objectives with their aid;

e) To organize in her country, when it is deemed necessary, a national Committee on Cooperation that can collaborate in the field of unofficial activities with the Delegate to the Commission;

f) To transmit to the Secretariat of the Commission specific information on the progress of activities in her country that are of particular interest to the Commission, so that such information may be officially published by the Commission;

g) To furnish the Commission, at each Assembly, with data on the topics that the agenda indicates will require special information;

h) To inform the Chairman of the Commission in due course of the topics that should, in her opinion, appear on the agenda of the next Assembly; and

i) To cooperate, should she be residing in the United States, in the activities of the Commission at its headquarters, and should she visit another country on official business, to get in touch with the Delegate of that country so that their work may be coordinated.

ARTICLE 2. A Delegate shall perform her duties until her resignation or recall has been announced to the Commission through the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

CHAPTER II—CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

ARTICLE 3. The election of the Chairman shall take place as provided in Articles 8, 9, and 10 of the Organic Statute. Ten months prior to the Assembly at which the election is to be held, the Chairman shall communicate with the government of each eligible member country, inquiring whether its Delegate will be a candidate. The list of candidates obtained as a result of this inquiry shall be made known to the Delegates of the respective countries and distributed to the Delegates at the Assembly prior to the second plenary session. The Chairman shall be elected by secret ballot.

ARTICLE 4. If, on the first ballot, no delegate receives the absolute majority called for in Article 9 of the Statute, a second vote shall be taken, limited to the two candidates who have received the greatest number of votes, or to a greater number of candidates if there should be a tie for first or second place. Balloting shall continue in the same manner until one candidate receives an absolute majority. Nevertheless, if no candidate receives an absolute majority after the third or

fourth ballot, the Assembly may, by a simple majority vote of the Delegates present, postpone the balloting until a later session.

ARTICLE 5. The Chairman shall perform her duties at the seat of the Commission, and for that purpose she shall move to its headquarters within 60 days from the date of her election.

ARTICLE 6. The Chairman shall perform the following duties:

a) Preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee and at the Assemblies of the Commission, both regular and special, when these are held at the seat of the Commission;

b) Execute and enforce the provisions of the instruments governing the Commission and also of these Regulations, and strive to secure implementation of the resolutions approved by the Inter-American Conference that pertain to the Commission, as well as those adopted by its Assemblies and by the Executive Committee;

c) See that the functions of the Commission are carried out, and to this end establish for the Secretariat such standards as she considers appropriate with respect to the general policy of the Commission and its work program;

d) Supervise the publications of the Commission, with the cooperation of the Executive Committee;

e) Represent the Commission at public and private functions;

f) Maintain cordial relations with the governments of the American republics and with institutions interested in the objectives of the Commission;

g) Keep in touch with the Delegates;

h) Call regular or special meetings of the Executive Committee as provided in Articles 13 and 16 of these Regulations;

i) Sign, jointly with the Executive Secretary, the minutes of the meetings;

j) Accept, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, donations for the advancement of the Commission's program;

k) Report to the Delegates, at each regular Assembly, on the progress achieved with respect to the objectives of the Commission and on its work, including her activities in behalf of the Commission, since the previous regular Assembly;

l) Keep the Delegates informed, as far in advance as possible, of the dates of future international conferences, so that the Delegates may take up with their resp tive governments the appointment women to the delegations that are attend such conferences;

m) Take up with the government of a mem state of the Organization of Americ States, through the Secretary General, appointment of its new Delegate to Commission, whenever a vacancy occu

n) Take up, also, with the government o country that is a member of the Execut Committee, through the Secretary Gene of the Organization of American Stat the appointment of a new representat to the Executive Committee whenever country's Delegate is, for any reason, able to discharge her duties;

o) Represent the Commission at meetings the United Nations Commission on Status of Women, or of any other int national agency. The Chairman may de gate her authority to represent the Co mission to the Vice-Chairman, to member of the Executive Committee, t Delegate, or to the Executive Secretary the Commission; and

p) Inform the Assembly annually as to manner of spending the funds allocated the Pan American Union for the purpo of the Commission and those received fr donations.

ARTICLE 7. The Chairman shall cease to h office: at the expiration of the term for which was elected, by resignation either as Chairm or as Delegate of her country, or by revocation the appointment by her government. Notice the resignation or revocation shall be transmit to the Secretary General of the Organization American States.

CHAPTER III—VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISS

ARTICLE 8. The election of the Vice-Chairm of the Commission shall be held as provided Articles 9 and 14 of the Statute and in accorda with the procedure set forth in Articles 3 and these Regulations for the election of the Ch man.

ARTICLE 9. When it is incumbent upon Vice-Chairman to assume the chairmanship, shall move to the headquarters of the Commiss within a period of 30 days, if the replacemen temporary, or 60 days if it is permanent. For purpose, the Chairman shall make the necess arrangements with the respective governm through the Secretary General of the Organ

of American States, in order to facilitate the ney of the Vice-Chairman in accordance with provisions of Article 15 of the Statute. If for reason the Chairman should be unable to make se arrangements, the Secretary General of the anization of American States may do so at the uest of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 10. If for any reason the Vice-Chair- n should be unable to assume the chairmanship hin the period specified in the foregoing article, Executive Committee shall elect from among members a Delegate to perform the duties of e-Chairman temporarily.

ARTICLE 11. The Vice-Chairman shall cease to l office for the same reasons as those set forth the Chairman in Article 9 of these Regulations.

CHAPTER IV—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 12. The Executive Committee shall composed of the Chairman of the Commission l the representatives of the four countries ted for a two-year period by an absolute ma- ty of the Delegates who compose the Commis- n. This election shall take place at the regular pecial Assembly held prior to the expiration of t period. The voting shall be by secret ballot, l the countries that are eligible for membership y not be proposed at the session of the Assem- in which the vote is taken. The voting pro- ure shall be in accordance with the provisions Article 4 of these Regulations with respect to Chairman.

ARTICLE 13. The Executive Committee shall d regular and special meetings. Regular meet- s shall take place once a month and special etings when convoked by the Chairman. Any mber of the Executive Committee may request t a special meeting be called, and to that end should address her request to the Chairman in ting, with a statement of the reason or reasons t in her opinion justify the meeting.

ARTICLE 14. The meetings of the Executive mmittee shall be public. At the request of any mber, however, a meeting of the Executive mmittee shall be declared a closed session, and ll continue closed if the Committee so agrees er hearing the reasons advanced by the pro- ent.

ARTICLE 15. A majority of the members of the ecutive Committee shall constitute a quorum, l its decisions shall be taken by the affirmative e of a majority of its members.

ARTICLE 16. The Chairman shall set the day l hour for each meeting and draw up the order business, and the Executive Secretary shall notify the members of the Committee thereof at least five days in advance. Any member of the Executive Committee may, in due course, request the Chairman to include in the order of business any matter that in her opinion should be submitted to the Committee for consideration.

ARTICLE 17. The Chairman may change the period specified in the preceding article when dealing with a special meeting.

ARTICLE 18. At regular meetings, the following matters, which come within the competence of the Executive Committee, may be considered:

a) The measures that the Commission should take to carry out pertinent resolutions or recommendations of inter-American conferences and its own Assemblies, and also the recommendations made to it by the Council of the Organization of American States;

b) Preparations for regular and special Assemblies;

c) Preparation of the draft agenda for each Assembly, which should be transmitted to the Delegates at least 45 days before the Assembly opens. In performing this task, the Committee shall consult the Delegates sufficiently in advance;

d) Consideration of the budget estimates that the Commission submits annually to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States;

e) Study and examination of the work program to be carried out by the Secretariat of the Commission in order to ensure its execution, setting whenever necessary the priority to be given to its tasks;

f) The adoption, in accordance with the general policy established by the Commission, of the measures necessary to meet problems whose solution is so urgent that it is not possible to consult all the Delegates; and

g) Adoption of measures to make known the aims and activities of the Commission by every available means.

ARTICLE 19. The Executive Secretary shall keep summary minutes of Executive Committee meetings, which shall include the matter or matters discussed and the decisions taken. In the case of especially important matters, and at the request of any member, a verbatim report of the discussion thereon, or any part of it, shall be included.

ARTICLE 20. The Executive Secretary shall distribute copies of the minutes to all members of the Executive Committee, who may, within five days

after their receipt, present to the Secretariat any changes in form they deem necessary. The minutes so corrected shall be submitted to the Committee for approval at its next meeting.

ARTICLE 21. The Executive Committee, through the Chairman, shall report on its activities to each Assembly, and shall be accountable to the Assembly for its decisions.

ARTICLE 22. In the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a Delegate elected by the Executive Committee for the purpose shall preside.

ARTICLE 23. The members of the Executive Committee shall cease to be members thereof for the same reasons as those indicated in these Regulations with respect to the Chairman.

CHAPTER V—PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 24. The Permanent Secretariat of the Commission shall function in accordance with the provisions of Articles 1, 21, and 27 of the Organic Statute.

ARTICLE 25. The Executive Secretary shall have the rank of Chief of Division, and in administrative and fiscal matters shall be directly responsible to the Director of the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union and to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States. In technical matters and in the execution of the work program of the office, she shall be directly responsible to the Chairman of the Commission, the Executive Committee, and the Assembly.

ARTICLE 26. The Executive Secretary shall perform the following duties:

a) Direct the Office of the Secretariat, and assume responsibility for its functioning;

b) Receive the official correspondence addressed to the Commission, make appropriate disposition thereof, and sign any communications that concern the work of the Secretariat;

c) Coordinate with the Chairman of the Commission the execution of the work program of the Secretariat, and the activities relating to the Executive Committee and the Assemblies;

d) Draft an agenda for each Assembly a reasonable time in advance, and submit it in due course to the Executive Committee for approval;

e) Make the necessary preparations and issue the documents for regular or special Assemblies, in agreement with the Chairman and the Executive Committee. To this end she shall keep in contact with the Ge Secretariat of the host country;

f) Carry out the decisions referred to h the Assemblies or the Executive Cor tee;

g) Report to the Assemblies and to the E tive Committee on the work of the S tariat;

h) Send notices of Executive Comm meetings, pursuant to Article 16 of Regulations;

i) Prepare the minutes of Executive mittee meetings in accordance wit provisions of Article 19 of these Re tions, and distribute them to the mer within 10 days at the most;

j) Attend the meetings of Assemblies an Executive Committee to give such i mation as is requested;

k) Prepare annually, in consultation wit Chairman of the Commission, and i cordance with the financial regulatio the Pan American Union, the budget mates for the ensuing fiscal year. T budget estimates shall be prepared o basis of the work program of the mission, and shall be submitted to Executive Committee for consider prior to their transmittal to the Secr General of the Organization of Ame States to be considered when the bu estimates of the Pan American Union studied;

l) Attend, as an adviser, the meetings o United Nations Commission on the S of Women and of other international cies, by appointment of the Commis

m) Receive, preserve, and deliver to her cessor the documents and bibliogr material of the office; and

n) Be responsible for the publication c information bulletin three times a ye

PART II—ASSEMBLIES

CHAPTER VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 27. The Inter-American Commissi Women shall hold regular and special Assem Regular Assemblies shall be held annually o date most convenient for the country where Assembly is to be held, provided that they be not later than 90 days after the expiration one-year period following the previous re Assembly. These regular Assemblies shall de ternately with economic and social matters

h civil and political matters. However, pressing tters in either of these fields may be included on agenda of any Assembly. Special Assemblies ll be held when special circumstances so require the opinion of the Executive Committee, after nsultation with the Secretary General of the ganization of American States. For such pur- e the approval of a majority of the Delegates ll be necessary.

ARTICLE 28. The Delegates, Deputies, Alter- tes, and Advisers whom the respective govern- nts appoint to each Assembly shall be redited in the manner that the said govern- nts consider advisable. A Delegate may be presented both at plenary sessions and at com- ttee meetings by the Deputy, the Alternate, or Adviser. The governments may also accredit servers with voice but without vote.

ARTICLE 29. The official languages shall be Eng- h, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. Spanish ll be used in general as the working language.

ARTICLE 30. Any topics not on an Assembly enda which are proposed by one or more Dele- tes after the agenda has been sent to the govern- nts, or after the Assembly has opened, shall be en consideration if a majority of the Delegates sent vote approval thereof.

ARTICLE 31. The agenda of special Assemblies ll be limited to the topic or topics that the As- mblies were called to discuss. For any other sub- t to be discussed at such meetings, it shall be cessary for two thirds of the Delegates present vote their approval thereof.

ARTICLE 32. The agenda of special Assemblies, gether with the convocation, shall be trans- tted to the Delegates at least six weeks before opening date.

APTER VII—PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 33. The Assemblies shall be presided er in accordance with Article 6 (*a*) of these gulations. When the Assembly is not held at the adquarters of the Commission, the Delegate of host country shall preside.

ARTICLE 34. The Assembly shall also elect a st, Second, and Third Vice-President, who will side in turn at the sessions in the temporary sence or incapacity of the President.

ARTICLE 35. The functions of the President of Assembly are:

a) To preside at the sessions of the Assembly and to submit to it for consideration the matters on the order of business, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations;

b) To install the committees;

c) To recognize the Delegates in the order in which they request the floor;

d) To rule on any question of order that arises in the discussions, although, if a Delegate shall so request, the ruling shall be submitted to the Assembly; and

e) To take all necessary measures to advance the work and obtain compliance with the Regulations.

CHAPTER VIII—GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 36. The government of the country in which the Assembly is to be held shall appoint, sufficiently in advance, a General Secretariat. The Inter-American Commission of Women shall request the government of the country in which the Assembly is to be held to organize a General Secretariat, which shall be responsible for all preparations relating to the Assembly and for directing the necessary administrative and secretariat activities while the Assembly is meeting. The Secretariat of the Commission shall collaborate with this General Secretariat in order to coordinate the preparations, reproduce the documents, and perform other similar tasks.

ARTICLE 37. During the Assembly, the Executive Secretary shall work with the General Secretariat in order to help it perform its duties. Her collaboration shall consist mainly in advising the Secretariat on matters of organization, the preparation of documents, and other similar matters; and in attending the sessions, where she shall provide the Delegates with information, when necessary or when they request it, on technical questions related to the topics under discussion.

ARTICLE 38. The Inter-American Commission of Women shall request the government of the host country to provide the equipment and secretariat services needed for the respective Assembly. When such government wishes to avail itself of technical or administrative personnel from the Pan American Union, it may address a request therefor to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States. The expenses involved in the services of such personnel shall be met in accordance with an agreement between the government of the interested country and the Pan American Union.

CHAPTER IX—SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 39. The Assembly shall hold a Preliminary Session, an Inaugural Session, plenary sessions, and a Closing Session. The Preliminary

Session and the Inaugural Session shall be held on the date set by the government of the host country, and the others on the dates set by the Assembly.

Article 40. The Preliminary Session shall have the following order of business:

a) Agreement on the President of the Assembly, pursuant to Article 33 of these Regulations;
b) Determination, by lot, of the order of precedence of the Delegates;
c) Agreement on the Committee on Credentials;
d) Agreement on the Style Committee;
e) Agreement on the working committees;
f) Consideration of the assignment of proposals to committees, and also of those proposals that, in the opinion of a Delegate or of the General Secretariat, are not clearly related to the agenda topics;
g) Agreement as to the approximate duration of the Assembly; and
h) Miscellaneous matters.

Article 41. The plenary sessions and the committee meetings shall be public, unless the Assembly, in special cases, decides otherwise.

Article 42. The President of the Assembly shall prepare the order of business for each session, and the General Secretariat shall inform the Delegates thereof sufficiently in advance. When a matter not on the order of business arises, consideration thereof shall be postponed until a later session, unless the Assembly expressly decides otherwise.

Chapter X—Committees of the Assembly

Article 43. There shall be a Committee on Credentials, a Style Committee, and working committees.

Article 44. The Committee on Credentials shall be composed of the representatives of countries chosen at the First Plenary Session. It shall examine the credentials issued by the governments to their Delegates, Deputies, Alternates, Advisers, and Observers and deliver them to the General Secretariat, after which it shall submit a report thereon to the Assembly.

Article 45. The Style Committee shall be composed of the Chairman of the Commission, the President of the Assembly, and the chairmen of the working committees. Its function shall be to receive the proposals approved by the working committees before they are submitted to a plenary session and to introduce therein any changes in form considered necessary.

Article 46. The working committees hav their function the study of the Assembly ag topics assigned to them and the presentatio the pertinent reports and proposals. They sha composed of the number of Delegates dec upon by the Assembly at the Preliminary Ses provided for in Article 40 of these Regulations wishes of the various delegations being taken account.

Article 47. Delegates may be represente the working committees by other members of t respective delegations.

Article 48. Each committee shall elect its chairman, vice-chairman, and rapporteur, may establish such subcommittees or wor groups as it considers advisable. The chairma each committee shall name the countries t represented on the subcommittees or wor groups, taking into account the various view pressed in the committee. Each subcomm shall elect its own chairman.

Article 49. Each committee shall presen conclusions to a plenary session through its porteur. The rapporteurs shall limit their rep to an objective presentation of the facts, the cussions on each topic, and the conclus reached.

Article 50. The chairman of each sub mittee shall present its report to the respec committee.

Article 51. Delegates who are not membe a committee have the right to participate i meetings with voice but without vote.

Chapter XI—Discussions in the Assembl

Article 52. The discussions shall be condu in accordance with the provisions of these R lations or the policies decided upon by the sembly in cases for which provision is not m therein.

Article 53. No one may speak until she been recognized. The President shall recog speakers in the order in which they request floor.

Article 54. The President may call any D gate to order when her remarks depart from matter under discussion.

Article 55. The proposals or draft resolut that are to be considered at plenary sessions o committees should be presented in writing to Secretariat, which shall duly distribute copie all the Delegates. Nevertheless, the Assembl the committees, as the case may be, may auth the discussion of a text that has not been p ously distributed.

ARTICLE 56. A proposal may be withdrawn by its proponent before the original text or any amendment thereto has been put to a vote. Any Delegate may present again a proposal that has been withdrawn.

ARTICLE 57. During the discussion of a matter, any Delegate may raise a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any decision of this kind may be appealed to the Assembly, such appeal to be put to a vote immediately.

ARTICLE 58. Any Delegate may at any time move that debate on the matter under discussion be closed. Only one Delegate may speak, briefly, in favor of, and one against such a motion, which shall be put to a vote immediately.

ARTICLE 59. When a matter has been sufficiently discussed, the President, or any Delegate, may move that the discussion be closed. Two Delegates may speak briefly against such a motion, after which it will be declared adopted if it is approved by a two-thirds majority of the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 60. Motions to adjourn a session shall be put to a vote without discussion, and shall be adopted if approved by a majority of the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 61. The Assembly or the committees may limit the time allotted to speakers. In such case, when the Delegate has used the time allotted to her, the President of the Assembly or the chairman of the committee, as the case may be, shall call her to order.

CHAPTER XII—QUORUM AND VOTING AT THE ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 62. A majority of the Delegates of the States represented at the Assembly shall constitute a quorum for plenary sessions. The quorum for committees shall be a majority of their members.

ARTICLE 63. Each delegation has the right to one vote.

ARTICLE 64. Decisions taken at plenary sessions shall be governed by the following rules:

a) Those requiring action by the governments shall be adopted at plenary sessions of the Assembly by a majority of the Delegates of the Member States of the Commission, except in cases requiring a special majority as provided in the Statute; and

b) Other decisions, and also motions on procedural matters, may be adopted by a majority of the Delegates present and voting.

ARTICLE 65. Decisions taken by committees require an affirmative vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting at which the vote is taken, provided there is a quorum.

ARTICLE 66. Delegates who abstain from voting shall be considered absent.

ARTICLE 67. Proposals on which there is a tie vote shall be considered rejected.

ARTICLE 68. After the discussion has been closed, each motion before the Assembly, with any proposed amendments, shall be put to a vote immediately. No Delegate may interrupt the voting except for a question of order as to the manner in which the vote is being taken.

ARTICLE 69. Proposals shall be put to a vote in the order in which they were presented, unless the Assembly decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 70. Voting shall be done by a show of hands. A roll-call vote shall be taken when any Delegate so requests, and in such cases voting shall be in the order of precedence of the Delegates. Secret ballots shall be taken only in the instances and in the manner provided for in the pertinent provisions of the Statute or these Regulations.

ARTICLE 71. When several amendments to a proposal are presented, that which most alters the substance of the original proposal shall be voted upon first. The other amendments shall be voted upon in the same order. No proposal shall be considered an amendment if it replaces entirely the original proposal or has no exact relation to it.

ARTICLE 72. Proposals shall be voted upon by parts at the request of any Delegate. Immediately thereafter, the text so approved shall be submitted as a whole for final voting. When all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal as a whole shall not be put to a vote.

ARTICLE 73. At the close of the voting, any Delegate may request the floor to briefly explain her vote, except in the case of secret balloting.

CHAPTER XIII—PROCEEDINGS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 74. Summary minutes shall be kept for the plenary sessions unless the Assembly, for special reasons, decides otherwise. The General Secretariat shall distribute to the Delegates, as promptly as possible, copies of the minutes of each plenary session. The Delegates may submit to the General Secretariat, within a period of four days after the distribution of the provisional minutes, any corrections of form that they believe necessary. Once such changes have been made in the minutes, the latter shall be submitted to the Assembly for approval.

ARTICLE 75. With respect to committees, their

secretaries shall prepare summary minutes of each meeting, in which the discussions shall be summarized and the conclusions reached shall be inserted in their entirety. These summary minutes shall be distributed as promptly as possible to the committee members, who may indicate any corrections they think necessary.

ARTICLE 76. The Final Act shall contain the resolutions, declarations, recommendations, decisions, or votes approved by the Assembly, and shall be signed in the Spanish language at the Closing Session. The Pan American Union shall be responsible for translating the Final Act into the other official languages, and for publishing and distributing it.

CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 77. Cases not provided for in these Regulations shall be decided by the Assembly or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, pursuant to the Statute in force.

ARTICLE 78. These Regulations shall enter into force when the Final Act of the Tenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women is signed.

The Work Plan adopted by the Assembly appears below.

PRIORITIES

The Inter-American Commission of Women should establish a definite order of precedence for the execution of its projects, so that preference may be given to those that are of primary importance with respect to the functions invested in the Commission by Article 2 of the Organic Statute.

In view of this fact, it is agreed that the Inter-American Commission of Women shall carry out the various items of the following work plan, in the order of precedence indicated:

1. Political rights of women — Resolution V, Ninth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women (including any unfinished work with respect to Resolution III of the Ninth Assembly, on recognition of the right of woman suffrage)
2. Civil capacity of women — Resolution VIII, Ninth Assembly
3. Amendment of rules governing the rights of married persons — Resolution IX, Ninth Assembly
4. The rights of married women — Resolution XI, Ninth Assembly
5. Family rights — Resolution XII, Ninth Assembly
6. Amendment of discriminatory laws on the status of women — Resolution XIII, Ninth Assembly
7. Amendment of codes in order to adapt the to the existing status of women — Resolution I Ninth Assembly
8. Cooperation of women in international mee ings — Resolution XXII, Ninth Assembly
9. Family allotments — Resolution XV, Nin Assembly
10. Budgetary proposals — Resolution XXV Ninth Assembly
11. Women in public office — Resolution I Tenth Assembly
12. Inter-American conventions — Resolutio I, Tenth Assembly

Addenda: With reference to Resolution VI of t Ninth Assembly — Establishment of a Permane Committee on Political and Civil Rights with Each National Committee on Cooperation — recommendation to each Delegate with respect the work in her country is added to the work pla

BASIC TOPIC OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY

The Ninth Assembly of the Inter-Americ Commission of Women, held in 1953, approved t "Plan for the Work of Future Assemblies and f Preparation of the Agenda Thereof", which pr vides that the agenda of each Assembly shou deal with one of the two principal fields of actic — economic and social, the first year; civil a political, the next — with the understanding tha consideration may always be given to any in portant question arising in the course of eith year.

Civil and political matters will be the basi topic to be discussed at the Eleventh Assembly.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultur Sciences

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE DURIN 1954.—The Director of the Inter-Americ Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Dr. Ralp H. Allee, presented a report to the Board Directors, at the meeting of April 26, 195 regarding the activities of the Institut during the year 1954. The following excerp from the report describe the work of th Institute in its main areas of activity.

EDUCATION

Forty-two students, from 11 different countrie enrolled in the courses at Turrialba during th

year 1954. They specialized in the improvement of plant varieties and livestock, the use and conservation of renewable resources, the development of rural communities, or the promotion of informational activities. More than 400 additional students received training in short courses, mostly under the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization. A large number of individuals and groups spent brief periods at Turrialba. Included among the students were directors of agricultural schools from Brazil, rural press and radio executives, and specialists in visual education from 11 countries; cacao experts from 16 countries; corn growers from nine countries; a special committee to evaluate technical assistance in Latin America; and many others.

The Scientific-Communications Program

As we develop the technical capacity of our agencies at the service of agriculture it is increasingly urgent that our technicians have available the publications that are issued by their colleagues throughout the world. This involves utilization of 15,000 periodicals. Most of our institutions have a limited portion of these available. However, through the exchange system established by the Institute, in cooperation with over 30 other institutions, any publication issued anywhere at any time can be placed on the desk of any technician in the Hemisphere. This program, developed with the aid of a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation, made it possible to send a total of 31,082 photostatic copies to 67 institutions in 27 countries during the year 1954, and to prepare 109 bibliographies, comprising 5,077 titles. A Bibliographic Supplement was added to the scientific journal *Turrialba*. The *Boletín Informativo* was mailed to 3,251 individuals and institutions in 50 countries. The technical bulletin *Cacao* and its English edition were sent to 1,912 readers.

Research was continued on reading materials and vocabulary for use in bulletins of a practical nature and, thanks to a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation, a new project was undertaken for developing means of acquainting researchers with discoveries and methods employed in current research. Preliminary plans were outlined for a new extension review and for other information activities.

Research

The information and training material distributed originated chiefly in eight basic research projects selected as key projects for various years. These projects dealt with edible crops (corn, rice, potatoes, and vegetables), coffee, cacao, Manila fiber, dairy products, and development of rural communities.

Cooperative Projects

A central institution should provide those services that are most effective for encouraging beneficial relations between countries. Cooperative projects already under way include one dealing with the *improvement of dairy cattle*, in which seven countries are participating, and others having to do with *coffee* and *cacao*, in which all the producing countries are taking part. Similar projects are being begun in connection with *potatoes*, *rice*, and *community development*. In addition, a new regional program on *corn breeding* has been initiated. The latter is sponsored by The Rockefeller Foundation with the cooperation of the Institute.

The Program of Technical Cooperation

This program continued to fulfill its responsibilities in relation to the work carried out at the regional centers in Havana, Lima, and Montevideo. This Program, which seeks to build solid foundations for the development of rural programs and better-qualified extension personnel, is the subject of a separate report. It should be mentioned here, however, that the Institute regards its participation in the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States as a valuable opportunity for providing additional service and supplementing the work carried out at Turrialba.

Contract with the Foreign Operations Administration

Arrangements for concluding a contract with the Foreign Operations Administration, a United States Government agency, were virtually completed by the end of the year. Consultative services, training, etc., will be provided under this contract to national programs with which the FOA is cooperating.

These programs will deal with the improvement of coffee and cacao, information on extension work, and general training.

The Budgetary Situation

Although the budget submitted for the year 1955–56 only amounts to $283,335, the total transactions of the Institute for this period, including funds earmarked for specific purposes, are estimated at $1,312,485.

Expressed in another way, the actual income of

the Institute can be broken down approximately as follows: quota contributions of contracting states, 20 per cent; contributions to the Technical-Assistance Fund, 40 per cent; and donations, contracts, and receipts from the farm, 40 per cent.

However, the permanent nucleus established in Turrialba, which makes possible the accomplishment of the entire program, depends for continuance on the payment of quotas by contracting states. It is highly gratifying to note the effective measures adopted by the Board of Directors in increasing the quotas and in urging membership upon states that have not yet ratified the Convention.

INCREASE IN QUOTAS.—During the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences held on December 21, 1954, the United States Delegation proposed that the quotas of the contracting states for the maintenance of the Institute be increased from $1.00 to $1.25 per thousand inhabitants.

According to Article IX of the Convention on the Institute, the quotas can only be increased "by unanimous recommendation of those members of the Board of Directors who represent contracting states and the approval by the appropriate authorities of each of the contracting states of the increased quota of that State."

The Board of Directors considered the proposal of the United States at its meetings of April 26 and June 3, 1955, and made the unanimous recommendation called for in the Convention.[3]

BUDGET FOR 1955–56.—At the meeting of June 3, 1955, the Board of Directors considered the following report of its Permanent Committee regarding the Institute's budget for the fiscal year 1955–56:[4]

The Director of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences submitted the Institute's budget estimates for the fiscal year 1955–56 to the Permanent Committee. These estimates had been approved by the Administrative Committee of the Institute at meetings held in Washington on February 14 and 15 last, which recommended, in its report to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, that they be approved.

The proposed budget differs from this year's in the presentation of the expenditures for the dormitory and dairy. As in the case of the estimates for the farm, the only figures given are those showing the net fiscal balance (income less expenditures). Owing to this fact, the total expenditures for the year 1955–56 are given as $283,335, which is less than the $342,507 approved in the current budget. The operating costs of the dormitory and dairy amount to $58,680, which means that the total estimated expenditures are $342,015, or approximately the same as the present year's.

In examining the figures for farm operations this committee has been concerned with the possibility of a drop in production and prices, with a consequent fiscal disequilibrium. It is recognized however, that this eventuality has been taken into account in the estimates submitted by the Director, since the gross income for the farm has been estimated at $117,000 as against $159,000 for the current year. In recommending approval of this figure, the committee has borne in mind the Director's estimate that a reserve fund of $25,000 will be available, from farm operations, at the close of the year 1954–55. The committee also believes that it is of vital importance to take all necessary precautions so that the budgetary position of the Institute will not be affected by inadequate crops, and it has recommended to the Director of the Institute that in future estimates of income he be even more conservative in calculating farm revenues. With a view to preventing expenditures from exceeding income, this committee has asked the Director to re-examine farm income six months after the new budget goes into effect and to make any reductions in expenditures that may then be required by existing circumstances.

The present budget represents only a minmum basis for carrying out the objectives of the Institute during this period of fiscal crisis. A result of this situation has been the reduction of items for student fellowships. Despite this, however, the Institute will continue to carry out its training program by means of special contributions and contracts.

The Permanent Committee of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences has the honor to submit to the Board of Directors, for consideration, the draft resolutions appended hereto.

[3] *See* Resolutions IV and V on the budget for 1955–56, which appear on page 226

[4] For information concerning the quotas and budget for 1954–55, see *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 154, and Vol. VI, No. 3, pp. 236–38.

The draft resolutions on the budget for 955-56, as approved by the Board of Directors at the meeting of June 3, 1955, ead as follows:

I. Estimated Income for the Fiscal Year 1955–56

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American nstitute of Agricultural Sciences

ESOLVES:

1. That the expenditures of the Institute for he fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, shall be nanced from the following estimated income:

A. Quota payments of contracting states		
Colombia	$12,377.40	
Costa Rica	898.30	
Cuba	5,832.25	
Dominican Republic	2,346.70	
Ecuador	3,398.60	
El Salvador	2,088.45	
Guatemala	3,092.15	
Haiti	3,226.65	
Honduras	1,631.90	
Mexico	28,849.45	
Nicaragua	1,184.20	
Panama	885.80	
United States	165,531.50	
Venezuela	5,604.65	$236,948.00
B. Net farm income		8,500.00
C. Miscellaneous income from sale of goods and services		37,887.00
Total income		$283,335.00

2. That all income in excess of $283,335 be placed in a Working Capital Fund and only utilized upon prior authorization issued by the Board of Directors.

II. Budget of Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1955–56

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

Resolves:

1. To approve for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, a budget of expenditures in the amount of $283,335, to be used for the following purposes:

Chapter	*Amount*
1. Administrative Committee	$1,880.00
2. Office of the Director	24,315.00
3. Department of Plant Industry	54,800.00
4. Department of Animal Industry	28,830.00
5. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Life	31,100.00
6. Library	12,800.00
7. Scientific-communications Service	30,360.00
8. Administrative Services	51,200.00
9. Washington Office	2,200.00
10. Supplies and training equipment	3,900.00
11. Fellowships of the American International Association	3,200.00
12. Debt reduction	38,750.00
Total expenditures	$283,335.00

2. To authorize the Director of the Institute to transfer sums from one chapter of the budget to another, except Chapter 12, up to a maximum of 10 per cent, duly informing the Permanent Committee regarding the transfers.

3. To request the Director to make corresponding adjustments in the appropriations herein contained if, in the course of the fiscal year, it should come to be felt that the revenues of the Institute will be less than those estimated.

III. Private Grants for the Fiscal Year 1955–56

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

Resolves:

1. That the following private grants shall be used for the specific purposes agreed upon:

Inter-American Cacao Center—		
Surplus from the fiscal year 1954–55	$5,000.00	
Grant from the American Cocoa Research Institute	30,000.00	
Income from "La Lola" farm	35,000.00	$70,000.00
Bolivia project—		
Balance from the fiscal year 1954–55	$2,632.00	
Contribution of the Bolivian Government for 1955–56	8,000.00	

Appropriation from the Program of Technical Cooperation (Project 39, Andean Zone)	1,600.00	
Contribution of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Life	1,600.00	13,832.00
Costa Rican Coffee Bureau		1,350.00
Chilean Corporación de Ventas de Salitre y Yodo		3,000.00
Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.		5,000.00
The Rockefeller Foundation, RF.52109, Agricultural Scientific Communications		7,000.00
		$100,182.00

2. That all unexpended balances of grants at the close of the fiscal year 1955–56 be kept apart from the general funds of the Institute and transferred to the budgets of the respective grants for the following year.

IV. Recommendation for an Increase in the Quotas

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

Resolves:

To recommend to the contracting states that, beginning on July 1, 1955, the annual quota payment of each contracting state be at the rate of $1.25 per each one thousand of the total population of that state. In accordance with Article IX of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the increase that is hereby recommended in the quota payment of each contracting state shall be subject to approval by the appropriate authorities of that state.

V. Increase in the Quotas for the Fiscal Year 1955–56

Whereas:

This Board of Directors, at its meeting held on this third day of June 1955, has adopted a resolution recommending to the contracting states that, beginning on July 1, 1955, the annual quota payment of each contracting state be at the rate of $1.25 per each one thousand of the total population of that state,

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

Resolves:

1. That the Pan American Union inform the contracting states that, in accordance with the increase recommended by the Board of Directors, the quotas of the contracting states for the fiscal year 1955–56 will be altered as follows:

Colombia	$15,471..
Costa Rica	1,122..
Cuba	7,290..
Dominican Republic	2,933..
Ecuador	4,248..
El Salvador	2,610..
Guatemala	3,865..
Haiti	4,033..
Honduras	2,039..
Mexico	36,061..
Nicaragua	1,480..
Panama	1,107..
United States	206,914..
Venezuela	7,005..
Total	$296,185.(

2. That all income derived from this increase be placed in the Working Capital Fund and only utilized upon prior authorization issued by the Board of Directors.

Establishment of the Technical Advisory Council.—Article VII of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences provides for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Council made up of an agricultural expert representing each of the contracting states, which is to cooperate with the Director of the Institute on agricultural matters of a technical nature. The Council should meet, at least once a year, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute, who may call special meetings, in addition to the annual ones, whenever the best interests of the Institute may require. However, for various reasons no meetings of the Council have been held up to the present time.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute held on April 26, 1955, the

Board considered a memorandum of the Director and a report of its Permanent Committee pointing out the advisability of establishing the Council in the course of the year 1955 so as to strengthen the ties of the Institute with the governments in relation to technical matters. The Director's memorandum proposed that the First Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council be held at Turrialba, Costa Rica, seat of the Institute, toward the end of September 1955, concurrently with the Meeting of the Administrative Committee, and that representatives of the Permanent Committee of the Board of Directors attend the Meeting.

In line with these recommendations, the Board of Directors adopted the following resolution:

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the governments that, before July 1, 1955, they appoint their respective Representatives on the Technical Advisory Council of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Convention on the Institute.

2. To authorize the Director to undertake the necessary arrangements for holding the First Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council, in accordance with his memorandum of April 26, 1955, and subject to the budgetary limitations of the Institute.

3. To invite the American governments that have not yet ratified the Convention on the Institute to appoint agricultural experts to participate as observers in the First Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council.

4. To request of the governments that the appointments to which reference is made in paragraphs 1 and 3 be made known to the Secretary of the Institute.

The memorandum of the Director of the Institute contains the following Draft Agenda for the First Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council, which is subject to review by the Administrative Committee:

1. Progress reports on the activities included in the Institute's program:
   - Research projects;
   - Graduate school;
   - Services;
   - Cooperative projects;
   - Technical-cooperation projects; and
   - Farms
2. Status of the agricultural programs of the American countries in relation to the activities of the Institute
3. Rôle of the Technical Advisory Council:
   - Advisory functions in relation to the needs of the countries concerned;
   - Promotion of beneficial relations with national programs and among the latter; and
   - Other functions of the Council

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.—According to the organic Convention and the Regulations of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, this Specialized Organization has an Administrative Committee composed of not more than eight members, including the Director of the Institute. The duties of the Committee are to make recommendations on matters concerning the internal organization, plans, and activities of the Institute and to see that it functions properly. The Committee is also responsible for coordinating the research and education programs of the Institute with those of similar institutions, national or international, and for fostering the exchange of instructors, technicians, and information with research and educational establishments in the agricultural field. The Board of Directors of the Institute appoints the members of the Committee, who serve for a four-year period.

At the meetings of the Board of Directors held on April 26 and June 3, 1955, respectively, the Board appointed Mr. Robert Willard Hodgson, of the United States, and Mr. Camilo Cabal Cabal, of Colombia, to membership on the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Hodgson was born in Dallas, Texas, on April 3, 1893. He received his Bachelor of Sciences degree at the University of

California in 1916, and his Master's degree the following year. He was Associate Professor of Subtropical Horticulture at the University of California (Los Angeles) from 1924 to 1935; Assistant Dean in 1943; and is presently Dean. He was Consultant in Horticulture to the Governments of the Protectorates of Tunisia and Morocco in 1930 and 1931; to the Federation of Jewish Farmers in Palestine, in 1931; to the Maharajah of Patiala, India, in 1936 and 1937; and to the Government of Egypt, in 1937. He holds decorations from the Governments of Tunisia and Morocco, as well as the Emblem of Honor Award of the California Avocado Society. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Horticultural Science. His specialty is subtropical and tropical horticulture.

Mr. Cabal Cabal was born in Buga, Colombia, on December 30, 1916. He received the degree of Veterinary Agronomist at the Facultad de Agronomía in Medellín, and specialized in tropical agriculture at various schools and experimental stations located in Central American countries and the United States. He is the holder of farm and cattle properties in the Cauca Valley, Colombia, and he has been an instructor at the Experimental Farm in Palmira and General Manager of the Ingenio "La Providencia". He was Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in 1951 and has represented Colombia at various international conferences on agriculture and livestock production. He is a member of the Colombian Agricultural Society and National Cattlemen's Association.

The other members of the Administrative Committee are Dr. Julius Wayne Reitz, President of the University of Florida (Chairman of the Committee); Mr. Bruce Masís, Minister of Agriculture and Industries of Costa Rica; Mr. Adolfo Alarcón, Agricultural Attaché of the Mexican Embassy in Washington; Mr. Álvaro Barcellos Fagundes, Agricultural Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington; and Dr. Ralph H. Allee, Director of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science and member *ex officio* of the Committee.

Appointment of the Business Manager of the Institute.—The Board of Directors at its meeting of December 12, 1954, took cognizance of a report on the appointment of a Business Manager for the Institute. The establishment of this post had been approved by the Board at the meeting of June 30, 1954, at which time it was also decided that no appointment should be made to this position without prior approval of the Board, in view of the important responsibilities the incumbent would have to fulfill.

At the meeting of December 21, 1954, the Board of Directors approved a recommendation of the Director of the Institute that Mr. Jorge Hazera, Alternate Representative of Costa Rica on the Council of the OAS and Representative on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, be appointed Business Manager. However, Mr. Hazera declined the appointment.

The Director of the Institute, after considering various candidates and interviewing a number of these, then proposed the appointment of Dr. Henry F. Kroening, Assistant to the Vice President in charge of Business and Finance of the University of Wisconsin. The Director also proposed that in accordance with conversations he had had with the candidate, the latter's compensation be at the rate of $9,600 per year, including the annual salary of $8,000 provided for the position in the Institute's budget for 1955–56 and an additional sum of $1,600 per year to be paid from funds which were made available to the Institute for administrative purpoes under its contract with the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States Government, in view of the fact that part of the Business Manager's

unctions would deal with administration f that contract.

The Board of Directors considered the proposed appointment of Dr. Kroening at ts meeting of June 24, 1955, together with a eport of the Permanent Committee, and adopted the following resolution:

IN VIEW OF:

The recommendation made by the Director of he Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; and

The report of the Permanent Committee on the appointment of a Business Manager,

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

RESOLVES:

To approve the appointment of Dr. Henry F. Kroening to hold the position of Business Manager of the Institute with a salary equivalent to the tem appearing in the budget for 1955–56.

The Delegation of Mexico voted against he appointment and presented the following statement:

The Delegation of Mexico hereby declares that t has voted against the appointment of Dr. Henry F. Kroening to hold the position of Business Manager of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, under the proposed terms, for he following reasons:

1. The policy that the Government of Mexico believes should be followed, in general, in relation to salaries of the staff of the OAS, is that such salaries should be in line with those paid in the area where the position is held.

2. When the Director of the Institute was requested to submit to the committee the name of he candidate who, in his opinion, was qualified to perform the duties of Business Manager, this was done with the understanding, at least on the part of the Mexican Delegation, that the person to be appointed would receive compensation at the rate of $8,000 per year, that is, the amount that the Board of Directors had approved on June 3, 1955, when the budget for the fiscal year 1955–56 was submitted to it for consideration.

3. Despite an internal decision of the Permanent Committee to the effect that, if Dr. Kroening should not accept the $8,000 salary provided in the budget, other candidates should be sought in the 21 American republics, no other name was submitted to the committee.

4. Finally, the Delegation of Mexico is not convinced of the validity of the procedure recommended in this case, namely, that the Board of Directors, if not in the concluding draft resolution at least in the body of the present report, should instruct the Director of the Institute as to how to apply monies derived from a bilateral agreement between the Institute and a member government, in whose conclusion and subsequent implementation this Board has no participation whatever.

Pan American Sanitary Organization

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directing Council, Pan American Sanitary Organization, called by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, was held in Mexico City from April 25 to May 2, 1955.

During this Meeting, the Committee was composed of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, and the United States. Also present were the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Fred L. Soper (member *ex officio* of the Committee); Dr. Carlos Luis González, Assistant Director of the Bureau; Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante, Secretary General of the Bureau, as Secretary *ex officio* of the Committee; and other high officials of that organization. Observers were sent by the Governments of Cuba, France, Mexico, and the Netherlands.

At the first plenary session, held on April 25, 1955, Dr. Alberto Bissot, Jr., Representative of Panama, and Dr. Lucien Pierre Noël, Representative of Haiti, were elected, respectively, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee.

As a result of the nine plenary sessions held in the course of the Meeting, the Committee adopted 15 resolutions, most of which dealt with matters of internal administration.

In Resolution I, the Committee takes note of a report presented by the Director of the Bureau on proportionate program distribution of budget funds for the years 1951 to 1954, congratulates the Director on its con-

tents, and transmits the report to the next Meeting of the Directing Council. Resolution II approves the principle of preparing a single document combining the budget estimates of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and of the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas, approves various specific changes recommended by the Director of the Bureau in the style of presentation of the budget documents, and requests the Director to continue to study means of improving the presentation of the budget estimates and report any further suggestions to a future meeting of the Executive Committee. By means of Resolutions III and IV, the Committee approves the Financial Report of the Director and the Report of the External Auditor for 1954, transmits them to the next Meeting of the Directing Council, and takes note of a document presented by the Director on the status of quota contributions.

Resolution V takes account of a surplus of $273,593.75 in the total available funds of the Bureau on December 31, 1954 — of which $100,000 are earmarked, under the terms of Resolution XLIII approved at the Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, for the intensification of the Bureau's antimalaria activities—and authorizes the Director to utilize the remaining $173,593.75 for the following purposes: $100,000 to establish a Building Reserve Fund; $19,000 to install a new elevator in one of the Headquarters buildings in Washington; and $54,593.75, plus any savings resulting from the installation of the elevator, to supplement the aforesaid allocation for antimalaria activities. At the same time, it is recommended that the Directing Council authorize the Director to utilize the Building Reserve Fund in the event that additional funds are required for the intensification of the malaria-eradication program.

Resolution VI recommends that the Director propose procedures to the Committee for publicizing as widely as possible in th countries of the Continent the aims an activities of the Pan American Sanitar Organization. Resolution VII recommend that he communicate to the governmen certain suggestions made during the di cussions on fellowship stipends paid by th Bureau; and transmits to the next Meetin of the Directing Council a report on this sul ject, presented by the Director, togeth with an analysis of the comments receive from the governments.

Resolutions VIII and IX deal, respectivel with "Production of Biologicals for Centr America and Panama" and with "Regiona ization of Vaccine Production". Number sets the dates of the next Meetings of th Committee and the Directing Council, to b held in Washington, D. C., during the mont of September 1955. By means of Resolutio XI, it is recommended that the Directin Council approve the Rules for technical di cussions taking place during its Meeting Resolutions XII and XIII take note of report on "Meetings of the Governing Bodies of th Pan American Sanitary Organization hel away from Headquarters" and on use of th Emergency Procurement Revolving Fund and Resolution XIV recommends that th Director "reiterate to the health authorities of the member countries the need for pre senting their project proposals regarding th Expanded Program of Technical Assistanc [of the United Nations] in sufficient time t ensure their receiving adequate consider ation, and that the said authorities call t the attention of their governments the im portance that public-health programs hav within the total country program of techni cal assistance."

Lastly, Resolution XV approves the Pro posed Program and Budget of the Bureau for 1956, together with the report of th Working Party thereon, and transmits both documents to the Directing Council for con sideration.

Other Inter-American Organizations

Inter American Statistical Institute

PROPOSED NEW AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION.—Since July , 1950, relations between the Organization of American States and the Inter American Statistical Institute have been governed by an Agreement that was concluded by virtue of Resolution IV of the Ninth International Conference of American States. This Agreement established the basis for close collaboration in objectives and programs between the OAS and the Institute and also for the incorporation of the Secretariat of the Institute into the Pan American Union.[1]

Toward the close of 1952, although the Agreement had proved generally satisfactory, the Council of the Organization and the Statistical Institute expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to make a joint study of the manner in which it was working in actual practice, particularly from the administrative and budgetary standpoint. Later, the Finance Committee of the Council included the following statements in its report on the budget of the Pan American Union submitted to the Council on January , 1953:

> The committee wishes to make mention in this report of the fact that the Statistics Division [of the Pan American Union] occupies a position that is quite different from that of the other divisions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Its work program, although studied in a general way with the program of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and incorporated into it, is first prepared by the Inter American Statistical Institute, of which the Division is the General Secretariat. Practically all the projects contemplated in the budget of the Statistics Division belong to the work program of the Institute, which also prepares the Division's budget in accordance with that program. But as the Division forms an integral part of the Pan American Union and its personnel and procedure are governed by the administrative regulations and procedures of the Union, there is a unique situation here that it would be well to review in the light of the activities included in the budget of the Pan American Union. The Finance Committee suggests that it would be desirable for a committee of the Council to make a joint study with it of the basis of the present agreement between the Inter American Statistical Institute and the Organization as it concerns the Division's position and relation to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, particularly in this matter of the budget. This is in accordance with the desires expressed by the Institute in a letter to the Secretary General in which it stated that it would be advisable to make a joint study of the way in which the afore-mentioned agreement is being applied, principally with regard to its administrative aspects.

As a result of these statements, an Administrative Arrangement[2] was signed on September 17, 1953, between the Secretary General of the OAS and the Secretary General of the Institute, which was intended to clarify certain administrative and budgetary provisions of the Agreement. The principal effect of this Administrative Arrangement was to authorize the Chief of the Division of Statistics of the Pan American Union (Secretary General of the Institute) to participate in meetings of committees of the Pan American Union in which Department Directors took part, when such meetings were considering matters relating to statistical services and their administration.

The Administrative Arrangement, provisional in nature, was drawn up for a period of at least six months so that, during such period, "the results in actual practice [could] be observed prior to taking a decision regarding the advisability of proposing changes in

[1] The text of the Agreement appears in *Annals*, Vol., II, No. 3, pp. 315–17.

[2] *Annals*, Vol. V, No. 4, pp. 361–62.

the Agreement now in force between the two organizations."

On the basis of the results obtained under the Administrative Arrangement, and taking other factors into account, the Executive Committee of the Inter American Statistical Institute prepared a series of draft amendments to the Agreement, which were submitted to the Council of the Organization and referred to its Committee on Inter-American Organizations at the meeting of October 20, 1954.

During the following months, the Committee on Inter-American Organizations studied the current Agreement in the light of the amendments suggested by the Executive Committee of the Institute and those presented by the General Secretariat of the Organization, as well as the oral remarks and explanations made to the committee by representatives of the Institute and the Pan American Union. The committee consulted with the Finance Committee of the Council on the articles of the Agreement relating to finances and work programs.

A proposed new agreement resulting from this study was submitted to the Council at its meeting of May 4, 1955, together with a report[3] of the Committee on Inter-American Organizations describing the proposed pr visions and comparing them with those the 1950 Agreement. The Council adopte the following resolution at that meetin

The Council of the Organization of America States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Committee on Inter-America Organizations concerning the revision of t Agreement between the Council of the Organiz tion of American States and the Inter America Statistical Institute, as well as the Draft Agre ment attached thereto,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the Draft Agreement betwee the Council of the Organization of America States and the Inter American Statistical Institu presented by the Committee on Inter-Americ Organizations, with the change in Article 6 a proved at today's meeting.

2. To transmit the Draft Agreement to t Inter American Statistical Institute for co sideration.

3. To authorize the Secretary General of t Organization of American States to sign the Agre ment on behalf of the Council and the Organiz tion, once it has been approved by the Institut

The new Agreement will be published in forthcoming number of *Annals*, togeth with the observations and explanations the Committee on Inter-American Organiz tions, as soon as it is approved by the Inst tue and signed by the authorized represent tives of the OAS and the Institute.

[3] Document C-i-274-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, May 4, 1955.

Costa Rica-Nicaragua Situation[1]

Reports of the Special Committee

At morning and afternoon meetings held on August 4, 1955, the Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation pursuant to the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, considered an oral report which was made by the Chairman of the Special Committee established under Resolution III of February 24, 1955, for the purpose of helping to settle the differences that had arisen early in the year between the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

At the afternoon meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

Having taken cognizance, at the meetings held on this date, of the report made by the Chairman of the Special Committee and of the statements of the Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and also of the views expressed by the members of the Council,

RESOLVES:

1. That the Special Committee shall meet, as soon as its Chairman deems it convenient, to draft a report covering the course of the bilateral negotiations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the purpose of preparing the Bilateral Agreement provided for in Resolutions II and III of February 24, 1955.

2. That the Special Committee, in the light of the views expressed at today's meetings, submit an opinion as to the advisability of canceling arrangements for the consultation.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the Special Committee submitted the following report[2] on August 26, 1955:

Resolution III, approved on February 24, 1955 by the Council of the Organization, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, established this Special Committee for the purpose of offering its cooperation to the Representatives of the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in carrying out the pertinent provisions of Resolution II approved on that date, especially with regard to the preparation of the Bilateral Agreement called for by the Pact of Amity between these two Republics and the establishment of the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation contemplated in the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement.

This Special Committee was composed of the Representative of Uruguay, who was elected Chairman of the Committee, and the Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, and the United States. The Committee, installed on February 28 last, has been meeting regularly since then in order to fulfill the high purposes of the responsibility entrusted to it. Immediately after the resolutions of February 24 had been approved by the Council, the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua each sent a message to the Chairman of the Council in which they acknowledged the effectiveness of the action taken by the Council of the Organization of American States and reaffirmed their determination to settle their differences in a friendly manner. At the same time, the attitude of Ambassadors Fernando Fournier and Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, respectively, their encouraging statements, and the spirit of cordiality demonstrated whenever the Committee met with them, showed a splendid desire to reach the best understanding possible, in accordance with the recommendations of the Council acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation. The Committee has noted with pleasure the cordial meeting of May 7, 1955, between the Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, held at their common border on the occasion of the opening of the section of the Pan American Highway that unites these two Republics.

The Commission of Investigation and Conciliation referred to in Resolutions II and III of February 24 has been established, thanks to the diligent efforts of both governments. This Com-

[1] Previous information regarding this matter may be found in *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 2, pp. 141–60.

[2] Document C-i-284-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, September 8, 1955.

mission is composed of Mr. John C. Dreier, Chairman, and Messrs. Alberto Domínguez Cámpora, Mario A. Esquivel, Mário de Pimentel Brandão, and Oscar Sevilla Sacasa. Also, at meetings of the Special Committee, the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Representatives stated that several other problems of concern to both governments either had been, or were being, satisfactorily settled. In so far as concerns the Bilateral Agreement mentioned in the Pact of Amity entered into by Costa Rica and Nicaragua on September 21, 1949, for the signing of which a cordial appeal was made in Resolution II approved by the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, the Chairman of this Special Committee had occasion, at the meeting of August 4, to report to the aforesaid organ that two preliminary steps in the negotiations for the signing of this important document had been taken. These were: (1) the presentation on May 27 to the Government of Nicaragua by the Government of Costa Rica of a draft containing the basic provisions for the Agreement; and (2) the transmittal on August 2 by the Government of Nicaragua to the Government of Costa Rica of its observations on this draft. In the oral report that, by decision of the Special Committee, its Chairman presented to the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, at the meeting of August 4, the Committee expressed its satisfaction with all these evidences of friendship and good will and the concrete measures that had been taken by both Governments. At the same meeting and in the afternoon meeting held on that day, the Representatives of both parties provided additional information concerning the most important aspects of the draft. After taking into consideration the additional information provided by the Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the views expressed by other members of the Council, it was decided:

1. That the Special Committee shall meet, as soon as its Chairman deems it convenient, to draft a report covering the course of the bilateral negotiations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the purpose of preparing the Bilateral Agreement provided for in Resolutions II and III of February 24, 1955.
2. That the Special Committee, in the light of the views expressed at today's meetings, submit an opinion as to the advisability of canceling arrangements for the consultation.

In so far as the first point of the above-cited decision of the Council is concerned, the foregoing information indicates the progress made up to August 4 in the direct negotiations carried out between Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the purpose of preparing the Bilateral Agreement. The negotiations have continued to be carried out most diligently since then, and even now Ambassadors Fernando Fournier and Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, the Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua respectively, are, in a spirit of true cooperation, doing everything within their power to expedite the signing of the Agreement.

With regard to the advisability of canceling the Meeting of Consultation, the Committee has kept uppermost in mind the views expressed at the meetings of August 4, Resolution II (6) of February 24, and the understanding on the basis of which Resolution II (6) was drafted and approved. These facts show that the Council is duly qualified to decide, whenever it so desires, to cancel the Meeting of Consultation in the light of the development of the situation, within a reasonable length of time. In view of the decision taken by the Council on August 4, and taking as a basis the aforementioned facts, this Special Committee has come to the conclusion that the Meeting of Consultation referred to in the resolution approved by the Council of the Organization on January 11 should now be canceled.

To fulfill the high purposes of the February 24 resolutions, and in view of the opinions expressed at meetings of both the Council and the Special Committee, a final measure that could be adopted at the same time that the Meeting of Consultation is canceled would be to authorize the Committee to continue to offer both Parties all the cooperation they desire until the negotiations now being carried on are concluded. This Committee would subsequently report to the governments, through the Council of the Organization, with respect to the results of its work.

. . . . . .

Cancellation of the Call for a Meeting of Consultation

The Council received this report at its meeting of September 8, 1955, and adopted the following resolution:

The Council of the Organization of American States, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation,

HAVING SEEN:

The report of the Special Committee of the Council, acting provisionally as Organ of Consultation, presented today,

ESOLVES:

1. To cancel the call for a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs that was made, in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, in the January 1, 1955, resolution of the Council of the Organization; and, consequently, to terminate the provisional activities of the Council as Organ of Consultation.

2. To retain the Special Committee while the negotiations for the signing of the Bilateral Agreement provided for in the present Pact of Amity and in Resolution II approved by this Council on February 24, 1955, are in course, so as to enable it to continue to cooperate with the Representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua whenever they require such cooperation. The Special Committee shall duly report on this matter to the governments, through the Council of the Organization.

3. To state that it is pleased that the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation has been established by Costa Rica and Nicaragua and to repeat that it is confident the two Parties will utilize the services of the aforesaid Commission, in accordance with the treaties in force between them.

COUNCIL

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

José A. Mora, *Chairman*

Love O. Léger *Vice Chairman*

Argentina	Ismael Jorge Saravia
Bolivia	Víctor Andrade
Brazil	Fernando Lobo
Chile	Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras
Colombia	César Tulio Delgado
Costa Rica	Fernando Fournier
Cuba	Gonzalo Güell
Dominican Republic	Joaquín E. Salazar
Ecuador	José Ricardo Chiriboga
El Salvador	Héctor David Castro
Guatemala	José Luis Cruz Salazar
Haiti	Love O. Léger
Honduras	Carlos Izaguirre
Mexico	Luis Quintanilla
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa
Panama	Joaquín José Vallarino
Paraguay	Guillermo Enciso Velloso
Peru	Juan Bautista de Lavalle
United States	John C. Dreier
Uruguay	José A. Mora
Venezuela	Tito Gutiérrez Alfaro

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